

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE WAR PARTY IN FRANCE.



YOUNG scion of the family of Louis Philippe has just disturbed the repose of his royal father, and stirred up the feelings of the War Party in France, by the publication of a pamphlet on the State of the French Navy, founded, it is said, on official information, drawn from the archives of the Office of the Minister of Marine. The young Princes of the Blood Royal of France are busy men. The

Duc d'Aumale is covering himself with such laurels as are to be gathered in the deserts of Northern Africa, where the Arabs are still contumacious, and do not seem to appreciate the blessings of French civilization. At Paris, the Prince de Joinville is throwing parties and cabinets into consternation by a *brochure* that bids fair to be rather a mischievous one. The animating spirit of the production is one of enmity to England, though a war between the two Powers is assumed as an hypothesis—as a thing of possible occurrence, rather than a measure recommended. As a preparation for this, it is necessary to have the means of fighting at hand, and this is precisely what the young Prince endeavours to show that France has not got, as far as her navy is concerned. He admits, mourning as he admits it, the superiority of England on the ocean; and places the state of our marine forces in contrast with those of his own country, for the purpose of shewing the inferiority of those of France. A desire to see the means of national defence placed on an equality with those possessed by other countries, is not an unnatural one, and may exist without a blood-thirsty inclination to go to war for the sake of proving the possession of the tools for it. In England we have had not one pamphlet only, but whole bales of them, published, by officers of all ranks, with the same object. We do

not then altogether blame the Prince for venturing into print, as one of the list of "royal and noble authors;" if we are to consider his pamphlet an injury, France might find abundant cause of discontent in the columns of our newspapers, the pages of our United Service Journals, and Naval and Military Gazettes. We refer to it, not to combat its views, for that would be ungracious; we are content to accept the acknowledgment of superiority which the Prince makes so unreservedly. We only wish to point out a curious peculiarity that exists alike in the writings of professional men in both countries on things military and warlike. On both sides there is a disposition to underrate the system of their own governments, and to exaggerate the merits of that of the other country. Every one must remember the weepings and wailings over the "dreadful neglect" of our navy under the late Government. It was broadly asserted that ships, and crews, and armaments, were alike going to ruin, the one perishing of dry rot, and the others growing incapable from inaction. At the time the fleets of England and France were cruising in the Mediterranean, before the settlement of what was called the "Eastern Question," we continually heard and read comparisons quite as odious as comparisons are said to be, of the condition of the two forces. Some time passed on, and it was with no little astonishment the croakers learned that the English fleet, so much vilified, had battered down the walls of Acre, and taken a fortified town at one stroke, that baffled a regular siege from an army headed by Napoleon. Since that event there has been less talk about our inferiority, but the old leaven remains, and Sir Charles Napier and others generally contrive, once a session, to draw a lamentable picture of the state of the English navy, in comparison with that of France?

Well, now we have the other side of the picture. The young and royal Admiral of the French fleet affirms that the coast of France is at the mercy of England; that our steam power would enable us to sweep the Channel; and that the seaports of France are compelled to support the policy of peace at any price with England. Now, we never believed that English ships and English sailors were in the sad state our desponding patriots described them to be; and we also think that the young Prince may have a little erred in the same way, and painted a little too darkly the neglects and short-comings of the French Government, for the sake of pleasing M. Thiers and the Opposition. There is nothing

like making a splash and a sensation while you are about it; and a pamphlet written by a Prince was sure, of course, to excite attention. That a military nation like France should bestow more expence and more care on her army than on her fleets is not surprising. Her glories have been gained by her armies; she can boast a list of military commanders, unrivalled by any nation that has arisen since the fall of Rome. Her Condés and Turennes were but the precursors of names that made the glories of the reign of Louis XIV. wax pale beside the triumphs of the Republic and the Empire. On the sea she has no such associations; she has not commerce enough to furnish a nursery for seamen; and we can understand well why her energies have been directed another way. We should think any politician mad who should seriously recommend us to keep up an army as large as that of France, while the tastes, habits, and feelings of the people are opposed to a military life; yet if the principle is a sound one, that the two nations, in the means of offence and defence, ought to be on an equality, no less would be required from our Government. The ability on the part of France to convert herself into a great naval power, may exceed that of England to create a vast military establishment on the continental model—by the conscription and compelled service from all ranks. But it is not the natural tendency of our neighbour to become that maritime nation the young Prince wishes to see her. Colonies and commerce must be first required, and in one of these requisites France is more deficient now than she was at the beginning of the last century. But the knowledge of this fact does not induce one thought or desire in the English people to go to war; and, from what we perceive by the French journals, we think the war fever in France shews signs of abatement. Both nations have unfortunately been taught too much of the evil it brings, to have a desire to rush needlessly into it again. There is better occupation in the world for both than cutting each other's throats on shore, or buccaneering and plundering on the ocean. The *Courrier Français* says, "If the Genius of Peace have on earth a domicile, it is in France." Long may she inhabit it; we have no fear that she will be disturbed by the English people, though English editors do at times write rather strongly, and we may say not without a spice of insult. But let not the French people ascribe to these "paper bullets" more than their real value; above all, let them not be provoked to return our paper with heavy "metal."



EPSOM RACES.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, May 21.

## SPAIN.

Our last accounts from Madrid, to the 14th, contain news of little importance; preparations were being made for the departure of the Queen for Catalonia on the 18th. Narvaez set out for Barcelona on the 11th. The French and English Ambassadors accompany her Majesty. From the provinces the news received in the capital is far from being satisfactory; the Carlist guerrilla bands were on the increase in Andalusia and Old Castile, supported now, beyond all doubt, by a great portion of the clergy and the labouring-classes. As in the too celebrated days of Mina, the civil authorities have issued most barbarous decrees against all those who aid or assist the insurgents. In the neighbourhood of Uzes several persons—I am told seven—who had been detected in supplying the Carlists with provisions, had been shot by order of the authorities. The Deputy, Madoz, was set at liberty on the 14th, after an imprisonment of nearly four months, on charges which appear to have been without foundation.

## ITALY.

The following has been received from Naples: "The Duke de Montebello has opened negotiations with the Court of the Two Sicilies, and has lately taken repeated excursions to Caserta. The object is believed to be a marriage between the Duke d'Aumale and the Princess Maria Carolina, sister of the King of Naples, whose hand has been demanded for the Duke de Bordeaux—a projected union which would be thus defeated, and for the promotion of which a letter from Friuli says, the elder branch of the house of Bourbon has sent off an Ambassador. Then comes the proposed alliance between Queen Isabella and the Duke de Trapani, still negotiating."

The high roads continue to be infested with banditti. The judicial massacre at Bologna has excited a great sensation throughout Italy. Fifty insurgents connected with the affair of the mountains of Romagna were put on their trial; all the prisoners were of the lower classes. Twenty were condemned to death, 13 to the galleys for life, 1 for 20 years, 5 for 15 years, 3 for 10 years, and 2 for 5 years. The remainder were discharged. Of the 20 condemned to death, 13 had had the sentences commuted to the galleys for life, others were shot.

## GERMANY.

Nothing as yet is positively known as to the intended movements of the Emperor of Russia. By some it is stated that he intends visiting Germany, others that he will not quit Russia this summer. Those who pretend to be in the secret give as certain that he will go to Carlsbad, where important negotiations are to take place. The Empress of Russia leaves St. Petersburg on the 3rd of June, for Berlin.

The Prussian ministry has undergone a change. Count Alvensleben, Minister of State, retires, and is succeeded by Mr. Bodolschivich, who is replaced as Minister of Finance, by M. Flotwell.

Serious disturbances have broken out at Paderborn, in consequence of an anonymous letter against the Catholic religion, which is attributed to the Israelites.

A Company has been formed at Vienna for laying down an atmospheric railroad between Vienna and Hütteldorf, by Hietzing and Miedberg, on the left bank of the Wein. The expense will be 1,200,000 florins. All the shares were disposed of the very day the prospectus appeared.

Baron Mauria de Haber, whose delirium caused so much observation, and for which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the fortress of Balenhausen, has been set at liberty, after a confinement of only six weeks, the Grand Duke of Hesse having remitted the rest of his punishment.

## FRANCE.

The great—and, I may say, the only—subject of conversation here is the pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville on the French navy. All our journals are filled with remarks on this important work.

A rather curious work has recently been published by General de Gerardin, in which he gives in a comparative table the effective force of all the navies of Europe. "Their united force," he observes, "exceeds that of England by 20 ships of the line, 38 frigates, and 264 vessels of war of a lower class."

Within the last few days the weather has been very cold and rainy; indeed we are in the middle of November, and the fireside is once more a comfort.

On Saturday afternoon, a young gentleman, elegantly dressed, entered the church of Saint Germain, and after having knelt for some time before the painting of Sainte Juliette, went into the confessional of the chapel, in which it hangs, and appeared to be praying with fervour. At the end of a short time an explosion was heard, and the young man, who had blown out his brains with a pistol, fell backward on the flooring of the church. No papers were found on him to indicate who he was. His body was conveyed to the Morgue to be owned. A marriage was being celebrated in an adjoining chapel at the time of this suicide. The church was immediately afterwards closed to the public, until the usual ceremony of purification should have been performed.

The intended Stag Hunt at Chantilly, on Saturday last, was prevented by the weather. The Duke de Nemours had sent his own pack of hounds to take part in the hunt. The cold and damp weather caused the attendance at the Chantilly Spring Meeting to be very limited; the Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier were, however, present. On the 19th, the Nemour Plate of 3000 francs for thorough-bred horses and mares of all ages, bred in France and Belgium, was cleverly won by Drummer, the property of Baron A. de Rothschild. The Oise Plate of 2000 francs was won by Baron A. de Rothschild's Governor. The Derby, or Jockey Club Plate, of 7000 francs, for three-year olds—weight for colts 105lbs., fillies 105lbs.; distance about a mile and a half—won by Lanterne, the property of Prince de Beauveau. Sixteen horses started. The winner was well ridden by Hardy, junior. It is said that the Prince de Beauveau wins upwards of £3000 by this race. The Hurdle Race of 1000 francs—gentleman riders, two round, and four-foot hurdles to be cleared each time, weight 145lbs.—was won by Cattonian, the property of Count K. D'Arberg, ridden by M. de Tournon, beating M. Finucane's Wild Girl, ridden by M. Bell. Baron N. de Rothschild's Tiger, ridden by Sir C. Ibbotson, was distanced.

We are very dull in the musical world. The representations of Mlle. Taglioni, commence on the 1st of June and end on the 29th, when she leaves for London. M. and Madame Breten, two dancers from Milan, have made a successful debut in "Lady Henriette." Fanny Elsler, now at Pesth, leaves the end of this month for London.

M. Vatel, the director of our Italian Opera, left Paris a few days since for London, from whence he intends going to Vienna and Venice.

M. Mettermayer, a young tenor, has been most enthusiastically received at Dresden, in "Don Juan" and "Otello."

The grand festival of the Suisse Confederations will take place this year, at Soleure. The orchestra will be directed by M. Schnyder de Martensée, of Frankfurt.

The King of Wurtemberg has given 150,000 florins, for the building a new theatre.

It is well known that the tomb of Mozart cannot be discovered, notwithstanding the continual researches that are being made. In one of these researches lately, the tomb of Gluck was discovered, in the cemetery of Watzleinsdorf, at Vienna. The stone was completely covered over with moss; on it was engraven the following simple epitaph:—"Here lies an honest German, a good Christian, and a faithful husband, Christophe Chevalier de Gluck, Master in the Art of Music—Died, November 15th, 1787."

ALGERIA.—MARSAILLES, May 15.—The *Moniteur Algérien* last received, announces that the troops under the command of the Duke d'Aumale had been surprised by the Arabs.

The following version, published by the *Semaphore*, represents the matter in a still more serious light:—"A correspondent from Philippeville attributes to the mist and the panic of the gourd the momentary disorder which reigned in the expeditionary column; nevertheless, he speaks of thirteen officers and more than a hundred men killed and wounded. Two pieces of cannon have been taken and retaken. He adds that all the officers of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Chasseurs had lost their baggage, and many of them their horses. The camp followers had abandoned all the stores. During the fray the Prince was close pressed, and was relieved by a senior officer. The Duke d'Aumale's horse was struck by three balls, and that of an officer by his side by five."

The annexed telegraphic dispatches reached Paris on Wednesday.

BESANCON, May 21.—A supplement of the *Nouveliste Vaudois* of the 19th of May, at noon, announces that civil war has broken out in the Valais. The Upper Valaisans have seized upon the town of Sion; the Lower Valaisans have risen en masse. Each party has pieces of cannon. A battle was imminent on the 18th.

TANGIERS, May 9.—There is reason to apprehend here the arrival of the Kabyles from the interior. The Consular body have written to the Pacha, to protest beforehand against this infraction of the general orders of the Emperor. The British agent has called for the naval forces stationed at Malta, and the French Consul has recalled the Cygne. A reply in the negative is expected to the Spanish ultimatum; in that case the Consul General of Spain will haul down his flag and embark, if he can succeed in so doing."

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—A most important article appears in the *Débats* of Wednesday morning on the subject of the Prince de Joinville's pamphlet, and which assuredly speaks the opinion of the highest personages upon that serious production. After a just compliment to the King's sons, generally identified by their education with popular institutions, and after expressing an opinion that the frankness and good faith of this young Prince have been played upon by cunning political leaders, the *Débats* says:—"We do not believe ourselves guilty of presumption, when we take upon ourselves to affirm, that the surprise of the young Prince (at the unexpected publication of his note) has been shared in a region even more elevated." It appears, then, that it was by a breach of faith that the note, intended merely for official persons connected with the administration of the Marine, got wind. The *Débats* still lectures the Prince on the imprudence of his identifying himself with the opposition, declaring "that one cannot be at the same time on the steps of the throne and in the breach of daily political discussion." The disavowal on the part of the Court and Government of the pamphlet has excited a great sensation in Paris, and forms the sole topic of conversation.

At Tortoni's to day, the Three per Cents. were quoted at 84 70.

## PORTUGAL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Pacha, Captain Wilson, arrived at Southampton on Sunday, at ten o'clock, p.m., from Gibraltar, &c., bringing mails from Gibraltar, May 10th; Cadix, 11th; Lisbon, 13th; Oporto, 14th; and Vigo, 15th.

Ship of War lying at Gibraltar.—Her Majesty's steamer Locust. Her Majesty's ship Albion left Lisbon on the 11th instant, for Cork.

Vessel passed off.—Ten leagues N.E. of the Buring, the Liverpool (steamer), steering to the south westward, on the 14th inst., at five a.m.

Specie on board.—Nine bags, four boxes, and one package; also a very large quantity of young potatoes, dates, oranges, &c.

List of Passengers.—Count and Countess Mountalembert, child, and servants; Mr. and Mrs. Roskell, and two servants; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, three children, and servant; Mr. Oldham, and servant; Miss and Miss M. Marshall; Miss Harrop; Hon. G. Harris, and servant; Capt. Ferguson; Mr. Hagg Hashmer and friend; Mr. H. Moorish; Mr. O. Williams; Mr. J. Hartley; Mr. Castri-ciones and son; Mr. S. G. Gaston; Mr. Machado; Mr. Buttler, and servant; Mr. Midmay; Mr. Weyhault; Captain Hutland; Mr. Mouchet; Mrs. Lyandit; Baron Molliet; Major Cotter; Mr. Sebastian; P. Leite; Mr. Lecog; Mr. Parker; and Mr. Miller.

The Royal Tar, Captain Brooks, arrived at Gibraltar on the 8th of May, with passengers for England, and left again on the 11th for the same destination.

The Pacha experienced strong head winds the whole of the passage, and on Friday and Saturday it blew a perfect hurricane. This is the longest passage the Pacha ever had.

The Florence trader, with fruit and passengers, left Madeira, for England, on the 27th ult.

By the Pacha we have received advices from Lisbon to the 13th inst. The suspension of guarantee (i.e. of the Habeas Corpus) still continued, but would terminate on the 23rd instant, when the Cortes were to assemble again. A considerable number of arrests were still taking place, and though many of the persons arrested had again been set at liberty, most of them were ordered to present themselves every day at the office of the Chief of Police. The Terceira steamer had arrived at Lisbon from Oporto, with between 800 and 400 prisoners taken at Almeida. It was thought they would merely be drafted into other corps. A royal decree had been issued for the extinction of the two regiments that revolted, and their numbers are to be struck out of the army list. The Prime Minister, Costa Cabral, is known to be in a very weak state of health, and a report was current that he intended to resign office, to be succeeded by his brother, Silva Cabral.

## BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, MAY 18.—DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP RAILWAY.—A dreadful accident has occurred on the railroad from Brussels to Antwerp, at a station four miles from the latter town, named Bad Goed. The train which arrived at this station about five o'clock was, while in full progress, thrown off the line, and brought in contact with a luggage train. The concussion was fearful in the extreme; three persons were brought in dead last night, fifteen grievously wounded, and about forty with contusions more or less serious. The accident is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of the railway servants in attending to the points, so that at the junction with the Ostend line the carriages were thrown off the line, and came into collision with the baggage train. Strange to say the engine, the tender, and one carriage continued upon the proper line, but were violently separated by the concussion from the remaining carriages. Another account states that the rail was under repair, and that one rail, which had been replaced, was imperfectly bolted and fastened at the extremity towards Brussels. As the train passed over it the fastening was loosened, and after the passage of the first carriage the end tilted up, caught the wheel of the next carriage, which was thrown off the line, and thus occasioned the accident. The carriages were crowded with passengers, and among them several English people. One Englishman was carried to the hospital of St. Elizabeth, but after having his wounds dressed was able to be removed to a private residence. I could not learn his name at the hospital, as his stay was short, and no record made. Another had his face severely cut and contused, so that his features could not be recognised; and a third, who had left his own carriage and was travelling with his courier, was severely wounded in the legs, but not, it is to be hoped, to require amputation. An English lady is also named as having been killed, but I will not repeat the name, as it is a common one, until I can ascertain if the report is correct. Four German bakers who had been in England, and were returning to their employment, got into a carriage which had been recently painted, but left it for another in consequence of the strong smell of the paint. It was a providential removal, for the newly painted carriage was literally crushed to atoms. A Belgian advocate had both his legs so frightfully jammed, that amputation appears inevitable. Some accounts say that there are already ten persons dead, but I hope it is exaggerated. The numbers I have reported were given me at the hospital.

## WEST INDIES.

The West India mail, by the Royal Mail Company's steamer Clyde, arrived in town on Thursday morning. The Jamaica files are to the 24th, Trinidad the 16th, Demerara the 19th, Barbadoes and Dominica the 20th, St. Vincent's and St. Lucia the 25th, and St. Kitt's the 26th ult. The files, as a whole, are nearly a blank for readers in the mother country. The weather is the principal topic dwelt upon in the absence of more exciting matter. Rain has fallen copiously at some parts in Jamaica, whilst other districts are still suffering severely from drought. There is literally no commercial intelligence worth repeating.

The trial of Mr. Thomas for defrauding the Colonial Bank at Barbadoes had terminated in a verdict of guilty. The sentence of the Court was imprisonment as a felon for two years, which subjects him to hard labour. The bank, it is stated, had been robbed to the amount of upwards of fifty thousand dollars.

We have had Cape of Good Hope papers of the 15th March, but they contain nothing of much public interest. The shipping in Algoa Bay had again suffered from a gale, but only one coasting schooner was wrecked.

We have the *British Packet* of Buenos Ayres of the 24th of February, which contains a flat denial of the advantage said to have been achieved by Riviero over Urquiza, as related in the last accounts from Monte Video. The investives against Commodore Purvis have undergone no abatement.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships assembled at five o'clock.

Lord ABINGER took the oath, and signed the Parliamentary roll. Lord BEAUMONT, in postponing the second reading of the Roman Catholic Penal Acts Repeal Bill, expressed a hope that the noble and learned lord on the Woolsack would make his arrangements so as to allow the bill to be brought on as early as possible.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said that some delay was necessary, as this bill proposed to repeal twenty-eight Acts of Parliament, and therefore it would take the Government some time to consider the subject.

The Duke of WELLINGTON stated that, on next Thursday, he should move the adjournment of the house to that day week.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, in answer to a question from Lord BROUGHAM, respecting the annexation of Texas to the United States, said he could not give a precise answer. It was a subject quite new and unexampled in the history of nations, and his noble and learned friend might depend upon it, that it would receive the most serious consideration of her Majesty's Government.

On the motion of Lord WHARNCIFFE, the report concerning the New Houses of Parliament was ordered to be referred to the Lords of the Treasury and Board of Works.

Their lordships adjourned at eight o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. The Westminster and Lambeth Suspension Bridge Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Several petitions were presented for and against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill. The Pulteney Town Harbour and Improvement Bill was ordered to be re-committed to the former committee.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the right hon. baronet had stated the other night that Lord Cottenham had given his assent to the compensation clauses in the bill relating to the abolition of the office of the Six Clerks. He (Lord J. Russell) had since understood from that noble and learned lord, that so far from giving his approbation to those clauses, he had declined giving any opinion on the subject.—Sir J. GRAHAM said if the noble lord had intimated to him that he meant to draw the attention of the house to the matter, he would have brought down a letter which had been handed to him by the Solicitor-General, and which he (Sir J. Graham) had in his hands when he made up the statement. That letter was from Mr. Wainwright, and stated that he had waited on Lord Cottenham, and especially called his attention to the clauses giving compensation to the parties, not only during life, but extending to a period after their death, in consideration of the transferring which had been exercised for a long period, and that Lord Cottenham made no objection whatever to those clauses.—Lord J. RUSSELL: It was not that he made any objection, but that he declined giving any opinion on the subject.—Sir J. GRAHAM: That was not the representation of Mr. Wainwright.

In answer to a question from Mr. Ewart, with regard to the war between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, Sir ROBERT PEEL said he feared that there was little hope of a speedy termination to the hostilities existing between the two countries, which were characterised by the most revolting cruelties. In every case in which any violation of the rights of nations had taken place, with regard to British subjects, it was the determination of the Government to give protection to its subjects, even by a recourse to force, if necessary; but so long as there was no violation of the law of nations, he was not prepared to interfere. There was a British Naval force in the River Plate, which would afford all practical protection to British subjects and property.

The house then went into committee on the Customs Duties Bill, when a motion for a further reduction of duty on coffee, sugar, and other articles of general consumption, was negatived by a majority of 39 to 28.

On the clause abolishing the duty on wool, which Mr. GLADSTONE contended would be a great benefit to all classes, Mr. MILES said the measure would be regarded as a step towards free trade, "against which he and the majority of the house had always contended;" he, however, did not entertain any decided opinion upon it. He did not think that the agricultural interests of England would be affected by this change, but they themselves thought so, and he accordingly regretted that the present time had been chosen for taking a step which would be construed into another act of hostility to native agriculturists. The clause was agreed to, and the bill passed through committee.

The house went into committee on the Stamp Duties Bill.

Mr. FORSTER moved the following scale of duty on marine insurance, as an amendment on that proposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER:—On premiums under, and not exceeding 10s., 3d.; on ditto, exceeding 10s., and not exceeding 20s., 6d.; on ditto, exceeding 20s., 1s.; on ditto, on time risks, not exceeding six months, 1s.; on ditto, on time risks, exceeding six months, 2s.; on mutual insurance policies, 1s.—On a division there were—

For the amendment	..	..	..	..	22
Against it	..	..	..	..	60
Majority	..	..	..	..	—47

The bill passed through committee.

On the motion of Mr. WYSE, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the subject of the law with respect to the art-unions, in order to see how far the parties engaged in those unions could be exempted from penalties to which they are liable according to the present state of the law, but to which it could not have been the object of the Legislature to subject them, and to report thereon.

Sir J. GRAHAM gave notice that after the Whitsuntide holidays, he should move for a select committee to inquire into the Gilbert Unions.

The house adjourned at one o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

After the presentation of a number of petitions, Lord WHARNCIFFE moved the second reading of the Factories Bill, and in doing so stated generally to their lordships the principal provisions of the bill, and the nature of the alterations which it proposed to effect in the existing law.—The Marquis of NORMANBY contended at considerable length that the hours of labour should be limited more than they were by the bill, but he should make no attempt to effect any alteration in it, believing that such an attempt would be wholly unavailing with their lordships, and knowing that he differed in opinion upon the subject from many even of his noble friends, with whom he was constantly in the habit of acting.—Lord BROUGHAM protested against the bill *in toto*, deprecating all interference with the hours of labour. He was opposed to the restriction to twelve hours; and, therefore, was still more strongly opposed to a restriction to ten hours.—The Earl of WINCHILSEA believed the bill, as it now stood, to be a great improvement of the existing law, but he exceedingly regretted that the limitation of labour was not carried to ten hours.—Lord CAMPBELL was rejoiced that the bill did not go to the extent of limiting the hours of labour to ten hours.—The Earl of HADDINGTON shortly defended the course pursued by the Government in staking its existence upon the success of the bill, believing, as they did, that the adoption of the ten hours' limitation would be most disastrous to the interests of the country.—After some observations from Earls Minto and Fitzwilliam, and Lord Wharnciffe in reply, the bill was read a second time, and their lordships soon after adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Sir J. CHEWODE a new writ was ordered to be issued for the return of a member to Parliament for the borough of Buckingham, in the room of Sir T. Fremantle, who had accepted the office of Secretary at War.

At a subsequent period of the evening, a new writ was also ordered for the borough of Chichester, in the room of Lord ARTHUR LENNOX, appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury.

A number of railway bills having been advanced a stage, the house went into committee on the Bank of England Charter acts, when Sir ROBERT PEEL rose to enter into an exposition of the principles by which he was governed in connection with the propositions which he had submitted for the consideration of Parliament. The necessity for maintaining secrecy as to the intentions of Government had prevented his communicating with any one of the parties interested prior to his statement on the 6th instant; but now that he had that opportunity, he would say that he had heard no reason suggested which would justify him in departing from his plan as originally stated.—He would suppose that the country circulation was eight millions; that the country banks might desire, by agreement with the Bank of England, to reduce it to four millions; and that it might become necessary, which, however, would not be matter of course, for that establishment to make fresh issues in order to supply the vacuum. The cases then in which he would allow the Bank to do so would be those of a country bank failing, or closing, or commuting its own circulation for that of the Bank of England. With respect to the question whether the bullion on which the Bank of England was to issue its notes should be allowed to include silver, he proposed that silver should be so included; but, without at all departing from the great principle that there must be but one standard, and that standard a gold one: all he meant was, that, if a party chose to bring silver to the Bank, the Bank might, within a certain limit, give its notes in exchange for it. If this were not permitted, the Bank, having no interest in keeping a supply of silver, would probably cease to keep it; but it was important to the country to have access to such a supply, not only for domestic circulation, but with reference to foreign commerce, especially with India and China. He would, therefore, propose to permit an issue of notes upon silver bullion in the proportion of one-fifth of the whole, or one part in silver to four in gold. With respect to banks of issue, he would leave them their circulation until Parliament should make further order, and he would compute that circulation upon the average of what was its amount from the 6th day of May, 1842, to the 6th of May, 1844, requiring henceforth a weekly publication of it. Where one bank should have taken the business of another, the benefit of the averages of the extinguished bank should be given in the circulation of the averages of the surviving bank. If a bank should increase its branches, yet it must not be allowed to increase the total of its issues. If private banks should coalesce, the consolidated concern, being still a private bank, should be permitted to retain the benefit of the circulations of all the component banks; but he would not permit a change of character; he would not authorize a joint stock bank to buy up the circulation of private banks. He then explained the way in which he intended that the new plan should operate with respect to those banks which have been issuing Bank of England notes; and announced that the Bank of England was prepared to enter into negotiations with other banks for arrangements under which its notes should be circulated by them. He had been taxed with leaving his argument imperfect by an omission to show in what way his plan would let in the operation of the foreign exchanges upon the home issues. Now, he considered that when he destroyed the tendency to unlimited issue from unrestrained competition, he removed the obstacle to the natural and due operation of the exchanges. There had been three great cases in which the currency had been endangered by the refusal of the country banks to contract their issues with reference to the foreign exchanges. These cases occurred in 1825, in 1834, and in 1838. At each of these periods the bullion in the Bank was diminished to a very large extent; and yet, in the face of that fact, the country banks, at each of these same periods, very largely increased their circulation, simply because there were then high prices by which speculation was stimulated. The consequence had been an alarmingly long list of failures among the private banks: in the one year 1840, there had failed no fewer than 24, of which 17 had paid no dividend. It was easy to say that people need not take country notes; but the poor could not help it. He then gave a series of instances of unjustifiable issues by private bankers, terminating in their own ruin and that of multitudes of confiding poor. He had believed that there was a general persuasion of the necessity for putting an end to such a state of things. He was anxious to put an end to it safely; to encourage arrangements between the country banks and the Bank of England, and to discourage the existing system of coining credit into currency. It had been pressed upon him, that legitimate accommodation to the agricultural and other interests would be precluded by this alteration; but no country bank could issue notes even now in the district within 65 miles round London, and yet that district suffered no inconvenience from want of legitimate accommodation. It was no just argument to say that the Bank had not always acted upon sound principles; the management of the Bank was now conducted upon much more enlightened views than formerly, and its directors were not to be judged by what they had been compelled to do under the irregular action of the present system of country banks.—Mr. C. WOOD gave his cordial support to the plan of Sir Robert Peel, though he had some objections to two or three of its details.—Sir W. CLAY also approved of the plan.—After a few words from Mr. S. WORTLEY, Mr. P. M. SKEWTON pointed out some objections to the measure, which he admitted to be a bold and patriotic one; and said that at the proper time he would endeavour that they should be obviated.—Mr. M. GORE supported the Government proposition.—Mr. GIBBONS advocated the necessity of free-trade in banking, and doubted the expediency of regulating the currency by the state of the foreign exchanges. He should give his opposition to the measure proposed to be founded on the resolutions before the house.—After a few words from Mr. NEWGATE, Mr. F. BARING supported the proposition, strongly contending for the necessity of placing our monetary system upon a stable and secure basis.—Mr. PLUMPTRE feared that the measure would not be without some practical evil.—After some further discussion, in which Mr. Muntz, Mr. C. Buller, Sir R. Peel, Lord Worsley, Mr. Darby, and Mr. T. Baring took part, the resolutions were agreed to, and the house resumed.

Sir R. PEEL, in reply to a question from Mr. C. WOOD, said he hoped to be able to introduce the bill, which was already prepared, before the Whitsuntide holidays.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table a bill to amend the Act for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt.—It was read a first time.

Lord CAMPBELL reported that the committee to which the Libel Bill had been referred had agreed to certain amendments, which were ordered to be printed.

Lord BEAUMONT moved an address to the Queen for the correspondence which has taken place between the Foreign Office and the British Consul at Tunis, regarding the trial of a Maltese for murder, and for any correspondence which had taken place relative to the interference of the French Consul in the affair. The noble lord condemned in the strongest terms the monstrous interference between the criminal and justice, usurped by the French Consul in this instance; and called the attention of the Government to the generally defective state of our criminal jurisdiction in the Levant.—The Earl of ABERDEEN, admitting the evils arising from the state of our criminal jurisdiction in the Levant to be enormous, yet pleaded the difficulty of effecting remodelling it as an excuse for not attempting at present more than had been done by the bill of last year. With respect to the conduct of the French Consul at Tunis, Lord Aberdeen stated that due notice had been taken in the proper quarter. His lordship added that, although her Majesty's Government had no wish to protect crime when committed by British subjects, they were by no means indifferent to the rights and the condition of Christians of all descriptions, and he wished to take this opportunity of stating to their lordships that her Majesty's Government has recently been engaged in resisting, and resisting with success, the revival of a barbarous and obsolete practice, by which a person having embraced Islamism and returned to Christianity, was put to death. This appeared so monstrous that her Majesty's Government strongly protested against such a course; and at length they had succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Turkish Government to their desires.—The motion was agreed to.

Their lordships adjourned to Thursday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. ESTCOURT moved that the bill, intitled, "An Act to rectify a mistake as to the proceedings in the Eastern Counties Railway Bill and the Eastern Counties Railway (Brandon and Peterborough Extension) Bill," be read a second time, be committed, engrossed, and read a third time. The object of the bill was to rectify a mistake which had occurred in the House of Lords, whereby one bill had been substituted for another in the last royal commission, a bill which



had only passed the House of Commons having been inserted in the commission. —The bill went through the various stages, and was passed.

Other railway bills were advanced.

Dr. BOWRING gave notice, for the 4th of June, to call the attention of the house to the state of the public accounts, and the necessity of reforming them.

Mr. VILLIERS gave notice, for the same day, to bring forward his motion on the subject of the Corn-laws.

Mr. BOWTHWICK rose to move for a committee to inquire into the operation of the Anatomy Act, and into the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. Roberts, presented on the 25th of March last. The hon. member was proceeding to point out the defects of the existing act, when the house was counted out.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House did not sit.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Gaskell, Mr. Holland, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Boyd, Captain Plumridge, Mr. G. Palmer, and Mr. Allix, presented petitions from various places against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill.

Viscount SANDON presented a petition from the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, praying for the Payment of Landing Waiters Bill.

Mr. MUNTZ presented a petition from the guardians of Birmingham against any interference with local Acts in the Poor-law Bill.

Mr. WARBURTON presented the first report from the Medical Relief Committee, which was ordered to be printed.

Viscount SANDON presented sixteen petitions from building societies of Liverpool, against the rating of landlords for small tenements; and one from the journeymen coopers of Liverpool, complaining of distress.

Viscount SANDON presented a petition from the solicitors of Liverpool against the present Ecclesiastical Courts Bill.

Sir G. CLEEK obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable her Majesty to carry into effect, by orders in Council, any treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Mr. GREENE brought up the report of the committee of the whole house on the Bank resolutions, which were agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in by Sir Robert Peel and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The dropped orders of Tuesday were then disposed of, and the house, which at no period after four o'clock contained forty members, proceeded to the only order of the day taken, the Smoke Prohibition Bill, which, on the motion of Mr. MACKINNON, was read a second time, and the house adjourned at ten minutes to five.

**STEAM-BOAT LAUNCH.**—On Wednesday last, a new steam-boat was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Heighington, Battersea-fields. She is called the Sunbeam, and is intended for the Putney trade, to run in conjunction with the Rainbow, Thunder, and Lightning. All the modern improvements have been adopted, both in her build and internal arrangements, and it is expected that she will beat even the Rainbow, which is the fastest low pressure boat up the river. The Sunbeam will be propelled by two low pressure engines of fourteen horse power each, and furnished with Spillar's patent boiler. A select party were present to witness the launch.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to a number of railway and other bills—the Lords Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

A long and somewhat angry discussion, in which Lord BROUGHAM and the Marquis of CLANRICARDE bore a prominent part, took place with regard to the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Bill, which was ultimately postponed for ten days.—The Creditors' and Debtors' Bill passed through committee, and their lordships adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock until Friday next.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The South Devon Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

Major BRISFORD moved the re-committal of the Harwich Railway and Pier Bill, but after some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

The Manchester Police Bill was read a third time and passed, as was also the Southampton Improvement Bill, and Hayti Landing-place Bill.

Returns moved for by Mr. HUME, connected with Corporal Punishment were agreed to.

The Committee on the Savings Bank Bill was postponed.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that he had withdrawn the Wharfingers clause from the Customs Duties Bill.

The Dissenters' Chapel Bill was fixed for the 7th June.

Mr. HUME's motion with regard to the fees on honours conferred for eminent public services, was negatived without a division.

Mr. CHRISTIE was then proceeding to bring forward his motion for an address to her Majesty to institute an inquiry into the management and condition of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, when, there being only 35 members present, the house was counted out at half-past seven o'clock.

### THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

As every matter connected with this great national work must necessarily be interesting to a large portion of the community, and as on former occasions we have taken some pains to illustrate and elucidate its complicated architectural details, both externally and internally—pains which, we are proud to say, have been recognised in very high quarters and by high authority—we hasten to lay before our readers the most recent authentic information connected with this subject, and which we have been enabled to derive from an exclusive source.

Something better than two months ago, a Select Committee of the House of Lords was appointed to inquire into, and report upon, the progress of the building of the New Houses of Parliament. That committee having sat at different intervals on five days, commencing the 21st of March last, terminated its labours on the 6th of this present month of May. And although but three witnesses were examined, namely, Charles Barry, Esq., the distinguished architect of the building in question; Lord Sudeley, a member of the committee, and also one of the commissioners appointed to decide on the designs for the New Houses of Parliament; and David Boswell Reid, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., so celebrated for his inventions for the warming and ventilating of public and private edifices—the length of the proceedings was such as to preclude the possibility of our devoting as much space to it as we could wish in our present publication, but we may hereafter recur to the subject. However, we will now endeavour to lay as explanatory a summary of the facts stated in the course of the investigation as circumstances will permit.

Mr. Barry's examination occupied the whole of three entire days, and a great part of the other two during which the committee sat.

It would appear that some members of the House of Lords considered that too great a length of time was spent in bringing the works to a completion, and that they were dissatisfied with certain alterations and deviations from the original plan, which had been made, they alleged, without sufficient authority either from the Government, the Board of Woods, the Board of Works, the Treasury, or Parliament. Their lordships' investigation was chiefly directed towards the erection and internal arrangements of their own house in the new building; and they went at great length into questions of detail connected with the alterations which had been made from the original plan.

Now, it appeared that the original plan itself, which had been selected by the Commissioners, was calculated to cover an area only of five acres and a half, while that subsequently approved of by Parliament in consequence of an acquisition of more space, or the devotion of a greater portion of ground to it, was calculated to cover an area of seven acres and a half.

Mr. Barry contended all through (and we cannot help thinking with some show of reason,) that any alterations in, or deviations from, the internal details of the original plan had been the direct and natural consequence of certain subsequent instructions and orders which he had received after the enlargement of the area of the building, from the various public Boards and from Parliament, with respect to new plans for warming and ventilating, affording additional accommodation for various purposes not contemplated at first in the building—such as accommodation for a division of police, a place for the records of the empire, and various other conveniences for the residences of different officers connected with these additional departments, for which increased accommodation was demanded. That whenever he had received any instructions to introduce any such alteration and addition, he had always furnished an estimate of the probable additional cost; and though, in carrying out all the minor details of these different additional views, he had not consulted any other authority than his own judgment, he had conceived himself fully justified in what he had done, and for which he considered he had sufficient authority from the different public departments with which he had been in communication from time to time on the subject of those alleged alterations and additions.

In the course of his examination he handed in various documents, statistics of the proposed building, his correspondence with several public boards, and also a defence of his own conduct, which ended in the following words:—

"Your Lordships, I think, can scarcely be aware of the enormous extent of labour, responsibility, as well as anxiety of mind, which I have to endure in conducting this great national work, in which, when complete, if there should be anything faulty, I shall be sure to be visited with the entire blame. I am not, however, disposed to shrink from the almost appalling task imposed upon me; and I am firmly persuaded that all great undertakings are best accomplished under an undivided responsibility. On the contrary, I am ready, as I have hitherto ever been, to devote the best energies of my mind in a work which it is my earnest desire to render an honour to the

country. But unless I am supported, nay, encouraged, in the performance of my task by the cordial and kind support and indulgence of your lordships, and all who are interested in the success of this, the greatest undertaking of the kind of this or any former period, it is quite clear to my mind that it cannot be brought to a satisfactory termination."

On the second day of the Committee Lord Sudeley was examined at some length, and his lordship proceeded to state, with considerable minuteness and perspicuity, his views, and his objections to certain of the alterations from the original plan which were in progress. His lordship had devoted much attention to the consideration of the plans of the building, and also to the actual carrying into operation of those plans.

Some difference of opinion having arisen as to which certain plan was referred to by his lordship in the course of his evidence, he is asked as follows:—

"Then your objection to what has been done is not, that there has been an alteration, but that that alteration, considering the increase of area, has not been sufficiently effectual to accomplish its purpose?"

"Yes. I object to the present plan, because I think it is not nearly so good a plan as the one before you. And, secondly, I object to it, because the alteration has not carried out his own idea in the best possible manner. But, perhaps, I had better now explain the second plan, taken from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and which is now being carried into execution. [The engraved plan referred to by the noble lord will be found in the 74th number, Vol. 3 of this paper.] The Committee will perceive that the Queen will enter the Victoria Tower precisely as she did in the former plan; but, instead of going round a pillar, the royal carriage will now pass through the tower, and under the Queen's robing-room, into the royal court. Your lordships will recollect that the plan before you is not that of the basement, but the principal floor. The royal carriage drives through the tower, the Queen is set down on the left-hand side, and ascends a flight of nine steps to the first landing, where, turning to the right, she has to ascend a further flight of twenty-five or twenty-six steps into the lobby; from the lobby she enters the Victoria gallery, and thence into the robing-room on the right, and from the robing-room proceeds to the Victoria gallery in the house of Lords. Such is the present plan of Mr. Barry, executing at this moment. Now my objection is to every part of this plan, except the tower, which is much improved. But I leave to your lordships to consider whether the stairs is a fitting one even for a common mansion. An ascent of five or six-and-twenty steps, without any landing, is inconvenient, and anything but ornamental. Your lordships can scarcely supply any instance of that in any mansion where appearance has been studied."

On being questioned with respect to the number of steps in this staircase, as to whether he could give any instance of such a number occurring, without a break or a landing-place,

Mr. Barry said, instances of such were very common in Rome, and other parts of Italy. The Palace at Caserta was an instance of a similar architectural arrangement; and the Scala Reggia, in the Vatican, had forty steps in one flight.

But we have not more space at present to devote to this subject, suffice it to say that the Committee came to a resolution to the effect that Mr. Barry had not authority to make certain alterations which he made in carrying out the details of the original plan approved of by the Committee of both Houses.

Mr. Barry said, at the close of the proceedings, that he would be prepared, if necessary, to defend himself for all he had done to the Board of Works.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Vernon, 30, Captain W. Walpole, which has been for some years employed in the Mediterranean, was paid off this week at Sheerness.

The Vulture, steam-frigate, is all ready for the pendant, at Sheerness; and the Firebrand steam-frigate, at Portsmouth, is also ready. They will both be commissioned in a few days.

The Dee, steam troop-ship, Master Commander Thomas Driver, has arrived in the river from Cork. She touched at Portsmouth on her passage.

The Prometheus steam-sloop, Commander John Hay, has been ordered to be expedited in her equipment for service, and will as soon as ready, be despatched to join the squadron on the African coast, under the command of Captain Jones, of her Majesty's ship Penelope.

The Janus, steam-sloop, built at Chatham by the Earl of Dundonald, is being fitted with her engines and boilers, and will, as soon as is ready, try her capabilities in the river. The novelty of her construction, her head and stern being alike, so that she can proceed either way without the necessity of turning, has caused her to be looked upon with some interest. Her gallant constructor appears to have every confidence in her perfectly succeeding when tried.

The Collingwood, 80, Capt. H. Eden, is progressing very rapidly in her equipment, and is entering her hands very fast. She has already between four and five hundred men on board, including her marines. Sir George Seymour has not yet hoisted his flag, but is expected to do so in the course of next week.

Dr. Robert Clarke has been appointed to Plymouth Hospital.

It is stated that the reason why several vessels have been so suddenly ordered to Guernsey with troops is in consequence of anticipated disturbances arising from the misunderstanding which has been some time existing between the civil and military authorities of the island. The present Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Napier, has attempted to put a stop to some of the flagrant abuses in the administration of justice with which he has become cognisant, and by so doing has incurred the heavy displeasure of the members of the royal court of Guernsey. It appears that the constitution of this court is such, that under its jurisdiction the grossest partiality occurs, and frequently a native of the island, however gross and evident his offence, is allowed to escape scot free, whilst strangers, and especially the soldiers quartered in the island, have been treated with unmerited severity.

CHATHAM, May 20.—Colonel Sir Thomas Willshire, K.C.B., Commandant of this Garrison, issued this day the following garrison order:—"Commanding Colonel Thomas Weare, K.H., to hold the undermentioned detachments of the Provisional Battalion at readiness to embark at Gravesend, on board the ships hereafter named, for the Presidency of Madras:—The 4th, King's Own, 102 privates, with Lieutenants Bolton and Ensign Collins; 18 privates, with Lieutenant Frost, of the 57th, and Assistant Surgeon Webster, of the 21st Fusiliers, making a total of 4 officers and 120 men, who are ordered to embark on board the ship Claudine, on Saturday, the 25th instant. The following will embark the beginning of next month:—8 privates of the 63rd, and 109 privates of the 94th, under the command of Captain Magee, 94th, with Ensign Le Grand, of the 63rd Regiment, and Second Lieutenant Ballinghall, of the 21st Fusiliers; Lieutenant Ahmuty and Lieutenant Grant, both of the 57th. These troops proceed to Gravesend on the 6th of June, and then embark on board the ship Wellesley, and on the 8th June, by the ship Ellenborough, of 1100 tons, Captain M. C. Close, will receive on board at Gravesend 89 privates of the 21st Fusiliers and 7 privates of the 63rd, with Lieutenant Cumming of the 4th King's Own, and Second Lieutenant Peddix of the 21st Fusiliers. This ship will also take detachments from the cavalry dépôt at Maidstone."

The following detachments arrived at the invalid dépôt at this garrison on Saturday, the 17th instant, from Gibraltar, Corfu, and the Island of Zante; they consisted of 1 sergeant, 7 privates of the 1st Royals; 2 corporals, 6 privates of the 7th Fusiliers; 4 sergeants, 12 privates of the 19th; 3 privates of the 38th; 3 privates 45th; 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 14 privates 42nd; 15 privates 48th; 7 privates 79th; 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 25 privates 97th; 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 15 privates 88th; Royal Artillery, including a corporal of the Sappers, 15; and 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 13 privates of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, with Sergeant-Major Jethro Florey, who has been in the service 30 years and 147 days. This non-commissioned officer enlisted in the 95th on the 16th Dec., 1813, at Bow, near Stratford, and during those years, which he has spent in foreign climates, never had a day's sickness, and has the appearance now of a man only thirty-five years of age. The Royal Artillery, 1st Battalion of Rifles, and 97th, embarked at Corfu on the 18th of February last, on board the ship Nautilus, 400 tons, Captain Maclean, and at Zante the ship put in, and took on board the 19th; and at Malta she took in the 88th and 42nd; and arrived at Gibraltar on the 2nd of April, when she took on board the remainder of the detachments. Dr. Holmes, Staff Surgeon, who left Chatham in December last, with troops for Corfu, returned with this ship to Gibraltar, where he now remains; and Dr. Burrs, Surgeon of the 1st Royals, took charge of the troops to England. Major J. L. Smith, of the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Kerr, of the 19th, came to this garrison with the detachment, also 23 women and 42 children. During the ship's passage of three months and four days, which was most severe, beating the whole time against severe gales of wind, the troops lost by death two soldiers belonging to the 88th, and Corporal Patrick Shaughnessy of the 42nd, with one child, and the ship's cook, also a civilian named Samuel Hempstead, 65 years of age, who has for the last 40 years of his life filled at Gibraltar the office of public hangman, and for which duty he received the daily pay of a full sergeant. This executioner was recommended to Government for superannuation allowance, and was on his passage to be pensioned off. On the ship's arrival off Portsmouth he was taken ill, and on Monday morning last, the 13th inst., he died, when the ship was off Beachy Head, and his body was consigned to the deep. The old man has left behind him a son, who is a wool merchant at Gibraltar. Upwards of 30 sick men were conveyed to the hospital at Fort Pitt in vans from Gravesend, at which place the ship arrived on Friday, the 17th inst.

DUBLIN GARRISON.—The extra guards which for some time past have been placed throughout the garrison are discontinued, and the troops on duty are now reduced to the ordinary number.

We are able to announce that Sir Hugh Pigot, Rear-Admiral of the White, has been appointed to the command of the Particular Service Squadron, Rear-Admiral Bowles having been appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

We regret to announce that General Pye Douglas died at his residence, Rose-hall, on Tuesday. The general was in the 77th year of his age.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**THE RECENT GALES.**—WRECK OF A SCHOONER OFF DOVER AND LOSS OF THE CREW.—Since Saturday last, the weather has been more like that generally prevailing in March and November than at the latter end of May. The effects of the north-easterly gales have been most severely felt at various points along the coast, and accounts from more distant quarters are looked for with the greatest anxiety. On Sunday the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the shipping detained by the easterly gales in the Downs suffered much damage, many of them being driven from their anchorage out to sea, and others cast ashore. During the afternoon a schooner was observed by the Dover boatsmen rounding the South Foreland in great distress. She was evidently at the mercy of the waves, and attempts were made to render some assistance from the shore. The sea, however, was so high, that the efforts of the boatmen were fruitless, and the vessel shortly after went down in deep water, when all hands perished. At an earlier period of the day a large brig had driven ashore under the cliffs, eastward of Dover, but, being lightened, she fortunately floated off with the next tide. Another brig got ashore near the South Foreland Lighthouse, and has sustained much damage. On Monday a large barque, which had ridden out the gale of Sunday in the Dover Roads, parted both anchors, and was driven out into the Channel, but the wind shortly after moderating slightly, assistance was sent off to her, and she was brought to anchor again during the afternoon. Ramsgate, Dover, and Folkestone harbours are crowded with vessels driven in by stress of weather, many of them with loss of topmasts and spars; and in Sandgate Bay, on Monday, there were no less than thirty-five vessels at anchor waiting more moderate weather to proceed up channel.

PORTSMOUTH, May 19.—Arrived the Louisa, from Girgenti, for Dunkirk, with loss of foretopmast, &c., having been in contact with a schooner, name unknown, at half-past one A.M., St. Catherine's bearing N.N.E., distant ten miles. The schooner had studding sails set, but was not seen by the Louisa after the collision.

COWES, May 19.—The Catharine, of Carnarvon, foundered in the Channel, after being in contact with a ship, name unknown—crew (except two men) drowned. Arrived, the Nuevo Ramonito, from Matanzas.

WYMOUTH, May 19.—The Levant Star, from Newport to Rotterdam, foundered off St. Alban's yesterday morning—crew saved.

ISLE OF SKYE, May 14.—The Charles, of this port, from Liverpool to Lerwick, with salt, struck on the Callich Stone, in the inner Sound of Skye, the 9th instant, but has been got off and beached in a damaged state—cargo lost.

CORK, May 17.—It has blown a gale from N.W. to N. since yesterday, and still continues. The John Mitchell, from China, has driven on the Mud Bank near the Middle Spit Buoy, but without damage. The Bache M'Evans has driven against Haulbowline. The Fortitude, of London, outward bound, is said to have been spoken on the 14th inst., bearing up for the first port, with loss of main and mizenmasts, &c.

ANTWERP, May 16.—The Prosperite, from Marseilles to Nantes, has been totally wrecked on the coast of Spain.

The Semaphore, which sailed from Dunkirk in February, bound to Marseilles, is considered a total loss, not having since been heard of.

The Pourvoyageur has been totally lost on her voyage from Caen to Hull.

### THE AMERICAN STEAM-FRIGATE PRINCETON.

A painful interest is attached to this stupendous vessel from the frightful calamity which occurred in one of her trial excursions—viz., the bursting of one of her immense guns, by which several persons were killed and wounded. The melancholy details were given in No. 98 of our journal. We now subjoin a description of the entire vessel, her engines and armament, as reported by the Committee of the American Institute, to whom was referred the examination of the Steam-Frigate:—

The ship is 164 feet in length, 30 feet beam, 23 feet hold, making her about 700 tons measurement. She draws 17 feet of water aft, and 14.9-12 feet forward. The peculiarity of her construction is great sharpness of entrance and run, with nearly flat floors, midships, which effectually prevent her being crank, notwithstanding the great weight of her battery.

The most obvious peculiarity of the Princeton's model is the great extent of her dead-wood, terminating with a stern-post of unusual thickness, being 26 inches through at the centre of the propeller shaft, but tapering both above and below. The object of this uncommon form is to give sufficient strength to the stern-post, as a hole of 13 inches diameter passes through it, in which the propeller shaft revolves. The stern-post also requires unusual strength, because the bearing which supports the whole weight of the propeller is attached to it, the shaft having no bearing abaft the propeller. The rudder is of an entirely novel construction, consisting of a frame of wrought iron filled in with five-inch pine plank, the whole of which is cased with copper plates, three-sixteenths of an inch thick, thus making the entire thickness of the rudder five inches and three-eighths. The mode of supporting the rudder is equally novel. It is hung to an outrigger of wrought iron, covered with half-inch copper-plate, the upper part being attached to a strong oak knee under the counter, and the lower part being attached to a solid frame of oak timber, three feet six inches wide, and fourteen inches deep, firmly bolted to the after part of the keel and dead-wood of the ship. The thickness of the outrigger is five and three-eighths inches, the same with that of the rudder, measuring two feet fore and aft, the forward part being made as sharp as a ploughshare. This sharpness and the thinness of the rudder prevent the current produced by the propeller from retarding the progress of the ship.

The steam-engine of the Princeton is styled by the inventor and patentee, Capt. Ericsson, the "Semi-Cylindrical Steam-Engine." It has been constructed apparently with two main objects—that of being placed entirely below the water-line, and of giving a direct motion to the propeller shaft, which requires a greater velocity than can be obtained by the ordinary engine. These objects have been fully accomplished; indeed, so compact is the engine, that its highest point is placed more than four feet below the water line, and so far below the berth deck, that it affords space for lodging from two to three feet of coal above it, as well as on the sides.

The peculiarity of this engine consists in the use of semi-cylinders, instead of entire cylinders. These semi-cylinders are 72 inches in diameter, and eight feet long. The pistons are parallelograms attached to wrought iron shafts, forming the axis of the semi-cylinders, and are made to vibrate through an arc of 90 degrees, by the admission of steam alternately on opposite sides, ordinary side valves being engaged for that purpose. The piston-shafts pass through stuffing boxes at each end of the semi-cylinders; and at the forward ends, crank levers of 34 inches throw are attached, which, by means of connecting rods, only 74 inches in length, give motion to the main crank of the propeller shaft. The active surface in each piston measures 98 inches by 26, presenting an area of 2496 inches. The centre of pressure of each piston moves through an arc of precisely 36 inches; and thus, the Princeton's engines have equal power with two ordinary marine engines, having cylinders of 86½ inches diameter and three feet stroke.

At the opposite ends of the piston shafts, crank levers of 16 inches throw are attached, for the purpose of giving motion to the air pumps and force pumps. The Committee cannot refrain from noticing particularly the ingenious disposition of the working parts connected with these pumps, and the remarkably simple mode by which the requisite parallel movements are obtained.

The maximum speed of the engines is 37 revolutions per minute. The maximum pressure of steam in the boilers is 25 pounds to the square inch; and the steam in the semi-cylinders is invariably cut off at one-third of the stroke. The greatest speed of the vessel, as ascertained by Captain Stockton, in the Delaware, has been nearly 14 statute miles per hour. At the ordinary speed of 12 miles, the consumption of fuel has been found to be eighteen hundred pounds per hour.

The propeller of the Princeton is constructed by Captain Ericsson, of composition metal. The extreme diameter is 14 feet, and the upper part is full 3 feet below the water-line.

The boilers of the Princeton are also placed below the water-line, and resemble those of the ordinary marine engines; but their furnaces and flues are so constructed as to burn anthracite as well as bituminous coal.

Attached to the boiler is a heating apparatus possessing very remarkable properties, by which the water feeding the boilers is constantly heated before entering the same. The Committee view this apparatus as perhaps the greatest improvement of which the low-pressure engine for ship use is susceptible. It not only continually supplies the boiler with hot water, but enables the engineer, when at sea, to "blow off" very freely, without any material loss of pressure or expenditure of fuel.

The smoke pipe of the Princeton is constructed upon the principle of the telescope, and may be elevated in lighting the fires, or when it is desirable to work the engines by natural draft. The contrivance made for this purpose is efficient, being a simple application of the endless screw, turned by a crank; and it enables two men to raise and lower the chimney with great facility, precluding the possibility of an accident from negligence, as the smoke-pipe will remain stationary, whenever the men at the hoisting apparatus discontinue working it.

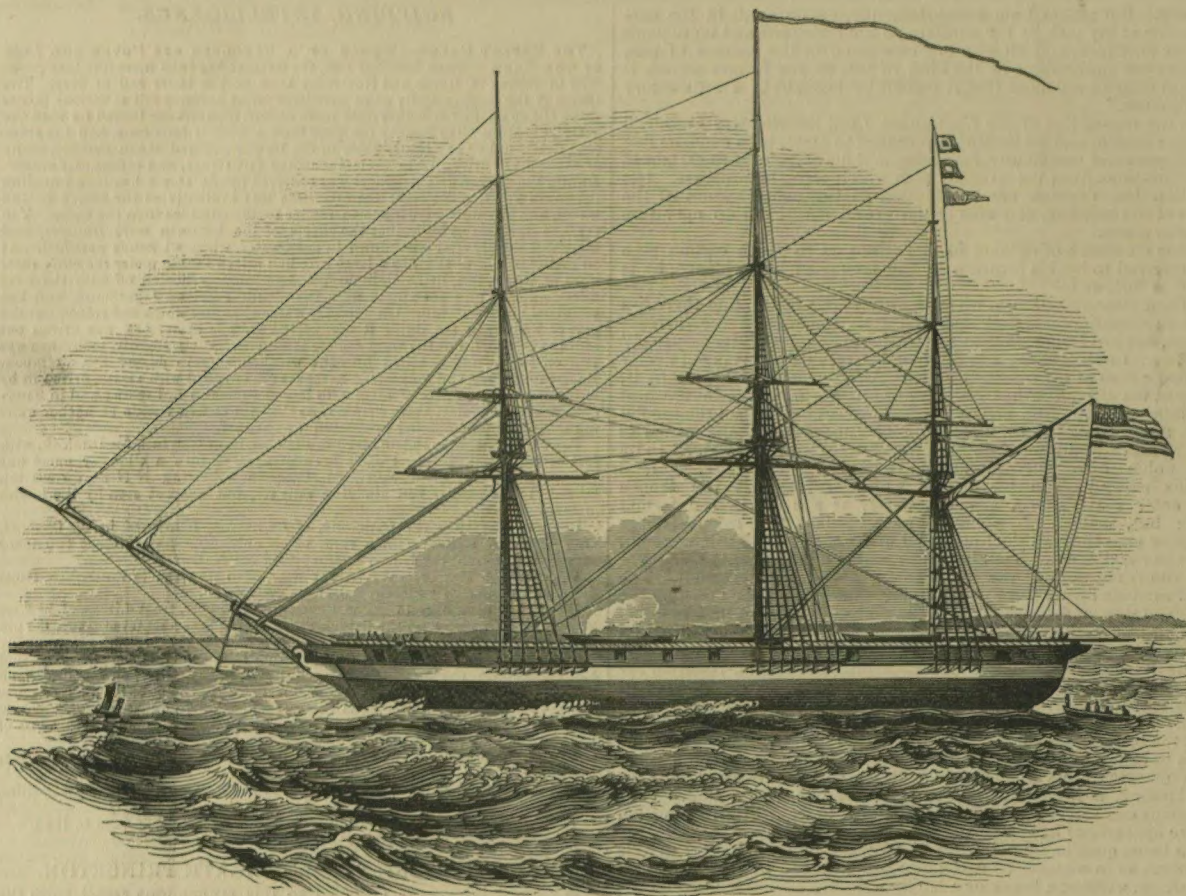
The fire draught is independent of the height of the smoke pipe, being promoted by centrifugal blowers placed in the bottom of the vessel, and worked by separate small engines. Thus, the steam machinery of the Princeton realizes all that can be desired for a war steamer, as the whole of it is placed out of the reach of the enemy's fire.

The steam machinery was built by Messrs. Merrick and Towne, of Philadelphia.

The armament of the Princeton, previously to the late accident, consisted of twelve forty-two pound carronades, and two two-hundred-and-twelve-pound Stockton guns. These last were made of wrought iron, said to have been thoroughly proved, and all were placed on the upper or spar deck. One of the Stockton guns, weighing fourteen thousand pounds, is placed eight feet forward of the mizenmast, and in a line with it; the other, weighing twenty-three thousand pounds, was placed at the bow. Both were mounted on carriages traversing on beds of timber, which are secured in the centre by strong pivots, around which they turn. These beds are supported by four friction rollers, inserted in the four corners, and travelling on a flat ring of composition metal let into the deck. The bulwarks, being moveable and very light, are readily unshipped, to give full play to the large guns in the direction required.

The carriages are made entirely of wrought iron, each side being composed of two plates, five-sixteenths of an inch thick, four and a half inches apart, and connected by a series of stay bolts. In the space between the two plates, a simple mechanism is ingeniously concealed, which enables four men with the utmost facility to roll the guns back and forward on the beds, and removes altogether the anticipated difficulties in managing ordnance of such immense calibre. It





THE AMERICAN STEAMER, "PRINCETON."

need hardly be stated that the difficulty of checking the recoil attending the heavy charge necessary for such a piece is even greater than that of moving the gun, and here again mechanical skill has triumphed to all appearance over the supposed insuperable obstacle. The ordinary breeching is entirely dispensed with, and the recoil is checked by opposing a gradually increasing friction to the carriage on which the gun is mounted. The means employed for this purpose exhibit a happy application of one of the fundamental principles of mechanics—that of the inclined plane, in connection with the laws of friction; and so successfully has this principle been applied, that although the friction apparatus, at the termination of the recoil of the gun, becomes what is technically called *jammed*, with a force perhaps of many millions of pounds, yet by slightly touching a lever, it becomes instantly disengaged, leaving the gun and carriage perfectly free. A contrivance having the same object in view is applied to the carronades, which in them also dispenses with the ordinary breeching.

In connection with the Stockton guns, besides the carriage, &c., of which they have spoken, your Committee have to notice two other contrivances. Of these, the first is a lock so constructed that it is discharged at any desired elevation, without human interference, by a peculiar mechanism, in which the law of gravitation, in connection with the rolling of the vessel, is rendered subservient to this purpose. The second contrivance referred to is an instrument to measure distances, by which the requisite elevation to be given to the gun may be instantly determined.

The heaviest of the Stockton guns was forged in the city of New York, by Messrs. Ward and Co., and was bored and finished by Messrs. Hogg and Delamater, of the Phoenix Foundry. It was composed entirely of American iron.

The Princeton is sparred and rigged in the ordinary manner of sloops of war. The cabins are arranged in a very neat and tasteful manner.

## ENCLOSURE OF HAMPSTEAD-HEATH.

We perceive, with regret, that the unpopular attempts for the enclosure of Hampstead-heath have just been renewed. Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, the proprietor, has just presented to Parliament an "Estate Bill," which is, to all intents and purposes, an Enclosure Bill, allowing now open lands to be let for years, and to be built upon. Sir Thomas Wilson first introduced into Parliament, a bill for the enclosure of the Heath, so long ago as in 1829, and though signally defeated, he has frequently renewed the attempt to deprive the public, but more especially the Londoners, of this picturesque resort for their recreation. Last year, Sir Thomas's measure was promptly rejected, and, we trust, this year, it will meet with the same fate. The bill, when presented to the House of Lords, on the 17th inst., was, as a matter of course, read the first time; it now stands for second reading, but no day has been named. Meanwhile, the impending measure should be closely watched, as Sir Thomas Wilson and his friends have long declared that the measure should be constantly renewed, until Parliament would be at last "tired out." We have had Select Committees of the House of Commons, "to consider the best means of securing open spaces in the vicinity of populous towns, as public walks and places of exercise, calculated to promote the health and comfort of the inhabitants;" and we hope that every friend of this perfectly legitimate object for the interference of the state will lose no opportunity of opposing this odious Enclosure Bill, and its "not very modest renewal."

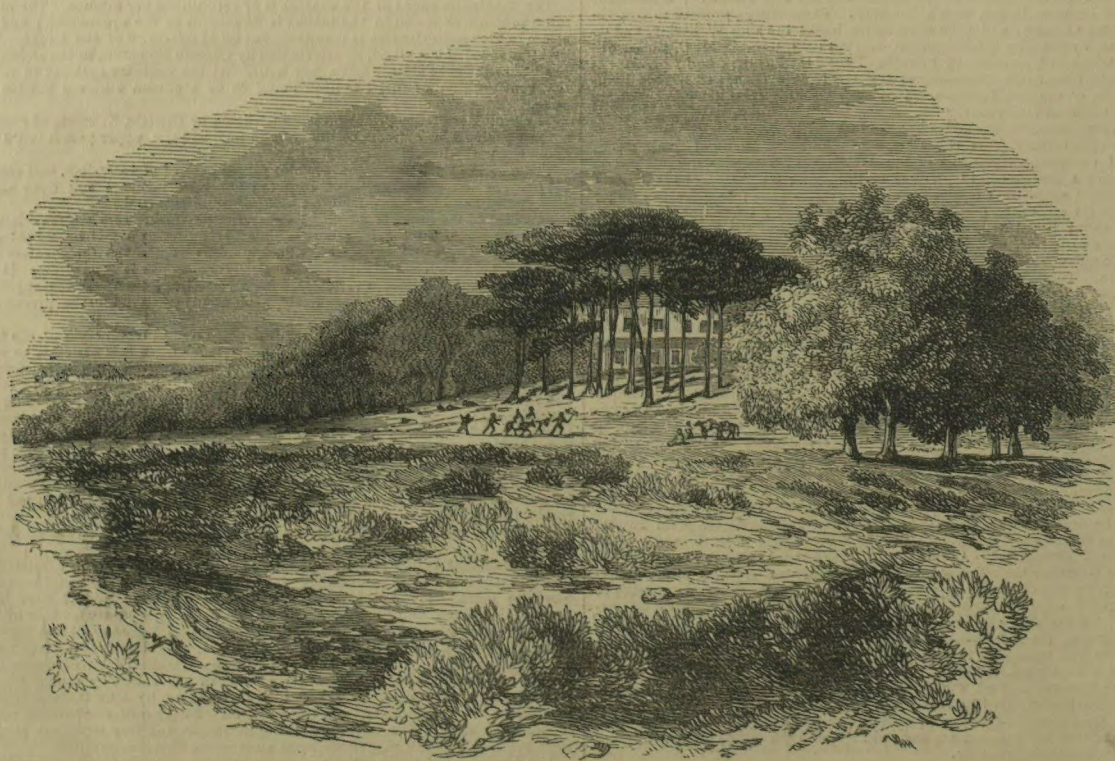
Hampstead is equi-distant with Highgate (four miles) N. from London; the high ground of both places consists of Bagshot sand, a marine formation, covering the London clay. Hampstead Heath is, unquestionably, the most picturesque portion of the environs of London. The election of members of Parliament for Middlesex was usually held on the Heath, from the time of King Charles II. till 1701, when the first announcement appears of its taking place at Brentford; and while it was a place of fashionable resort, races were held here. The royal forest of Middlesex formerly covered this part of the county, in which the citizens of London had right of free chase, confirmed by several royal charters, and in which privilege originated the civic office of common hunt, now abolished. The remains of this forest are still to be seen in Ken Wood, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Mansfield. Sir Thomas Wroth had a grant of the manor of Hampstead, in 1550; John Wroth, his descendant, sold it to Sir Baptist Hickes in 1620; and it was purchased in 1707 by Sir William Langborne, Bart., from whom the property has descended, through the family of Maryon, to Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, of Charlton, in Kent, the present owner. Upon the crown of the Heath is the tavern, Jack Straw's Castle, the loftiest site near the metropolis; 443 feet above the level of the Thames, or 36 feet higher than the cross of St. Paul's.

Before the commencement of the last century, Hampstead became a popular resort for its wells, the water of which was sold in flasks. Concerts and balls, held weekly at the principal tavern, were then the *ton*. At the upper Flask Inn, about the same time, were kept the summer meetings of the celebrated Kit Cat Club.

We are not aware of the precise extent of Hampstead Heath: in Lysons' "Enviroms" the parish is stated at 2169 acres; the waste, at 273 acres. "A Resident and Constant Reader, W. R.," has favoured us with the following glance at the noble prospects from this celebrated resort:—

"Will you allow me for a short time to direct your attention (so ably bestowed on other places) to the landscapes and unrivalled views of Hampstead, which exceed those of Windsor or Richmond. On the south, it commands the metropolis, with its thousand sail of ships, flanked by the Kent and Surrey hills; on the west, Harrow-on-the-Hill, and, when clear, Windsor Castle. In the evening nothing can surpass the effect of the setting of the sun. To the north, on the beautiful hills, lay Stanmore and Bushey; on the east, Highgate, Hornsey, and Epping Forest, with a bird's-eye view of the county of Essex, to the sea. The localities are far too numerous to mention. The church is a fine object; nor should I forget the holly hedge, planted by Lord Chancellor Erskine, near the 'Two Spaniards,' wont to be, in by-gone days, the house of call for Jonathan Wild, and gentlemen of his profession. Then, the mineral waters, particularly that in Well-walk, as salubrious as ever, now seldom drank, hardly known, forsaken for some more distant, not so good. The Vale of Health, looking to it over the pond from the east, is a beautiful retreat. Artists and botanists in no small number this summer have been very busy on the Heath for some time."

We may add that Hampstead has been the retreat of many men of letters: midway between the village and Camden-town, on Haverstock-hill, is a cottage (now divided) wherein Sir Charles Sedley died, and whence Steele dated many "Spectators" and "Tatlers;" opposite, Mother, or Moll King built three houses; and in a small villa behind them, lived her favourite pupil, Nancy Dawson. In Steele's days, Hampstead was the resort of wits: in his cottage an apartment was called "the Philosopher's Room," probably that in which he wrote; and in Hogarth's "March to Finchley," the cottage and Mother King's house are seen in the distance. At Holybush-hill, Stevens, the editor of Shakespeare, lived; and it is singular that upon the "sister hill," Highgate, Charles Knight planned and executed his "Pictorial Edition of Shakespeare."



HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

## NEW CHURCH, GRAVESEND.

The great extension of the town of Gravesend having demanded the erection of an additional church, the eastern suburb, or that which lies in the parish of Milton, has been chosen for its site. The foundation stone of the new edifice (to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity), was laid on the 14th instant, by the Archdeacon of Rochester, in the presence of several of the neighbouring clergy and gentry, and a large concourse of spectators. The church will be built of rag stone, with Caen stone dressings, in the decorated English style of the fourteenth century, from the designs of Mr. James Wilson, of Bath and London. The plan is cruciform, measuring from east to west, 87 feet (not including the chancel); and from north to south of the transept, 70 feet; width of nave, 32 feet; chancel, 20, by 27 feet. The tower is at the south-west angle, and measures, to the top of the spire, 130 feet.



NEW CHURCH, MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND.

The roof will be open, with spandrels and tracery. The church will be fitted up with benches, and, with the seats in the galleries of the transepts, will accommodate 1000 persons, 600 of which are to be free. The expense to complete the edifice in the best manner will cost £4000.

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XIX.

## THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, the subject of our present sketch, is a scion of the powerful family of the De Burghs—a name prominent in the list of the Norman invaders of Ireland, which was a kind of continuation of the Invasion of England by the same race. The family name of the race was then De Bourgo, mentioned by Campbell in his "O'Connor's Child,"—one of the most beautiful of his poems—as "De Bourgo's chivalry." The conquerors became settlers, and the family is now considered an Irish one, though the present Marquis sits in the House of Lords as Baron Somershill, which is, we believe, an English title. The Burkes form a numerous sept in Ireland, and are traced back to the same source, though most of them have succeeded to nothing belonging to the family but the name. The Marquis of Clanricarde is a liberal, ranking with the Normanbys and Fortescues in politics, and distinguished among his fellow peers by the zeal



THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.

with which he contends against the governing of Ireland on party and factious, instead of national principles. To go over the list of debates in which he has placed himself in direct opposition to the present Government would be tedious, but the last occasion occurred a fortnight since; on the Monday evening, he brought forward a motion on the nomination of a Mr. O'Brien to the situation of a Stipendiary Magistrate in Ireland, to the effect "That the appointment to the office of stipendiary magistrate in Ireland of a person who has published intemperate and violent expressions of extreme opinions upon those political questions which agitate the public mind of that country is not calculated to maintain confidence in that steady and impartial administration of justice which it should be the object of such appointments to ensure." Mr. O'Brien was once a Repealer of the most extreme complexion, not stopping much short of bloodshed; and by that violence he did not make himself very acceptable as an ally to Mr. O'Connell. Meeting with rather a cold reception in this quarter, he turned round and denounced Repeal and its champion as strongly as he had before supported both. In this recantation he was rewarded with the post of stipendiary magistrate, and in that post he bids fair to continue, notwithstanding the exertions of the noble marquis, his motion having been negatived without a division.

The Marquis of Clanricarde is forty-two years of age, tall in person, and older looking than he really is, in consequence of his baldness. He married the daughter of the gifted George Canning, and has been engaged in public life as Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, where his Liberalism must, we think, have been rather out of place. He is Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Galway, and patron of nine livings in the church.





LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL, CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.

THE CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.

On Friday, the 10th, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the building intended for the Girls' School connected with this excellent institution took place on the site in Copenhagen Fields. The Directors of the charity have had it in contemplation for some years past to admit girls as well as boys to the benefits of the institution; but want of funds prevented their carrying this benevolent purpose into effect. However, through the munificence of Mr. Matheson, M.P. for Ashburton, who has subscribed £1000 expressly for enlarging the building for the reception of girls, and by subscriptions on

the part of the friends of the charity, the Directors have been enabled to proceed with the good work of extension; and they expect that in the course of the autumn the building will be opened for the admission of girls who are descendants of Scottish parents.

At the ceremony, on Friday, the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, attended by a large body of the fraternity, in the costume of their respective lodges; the Highland Society of London, also in full Highland costume; the Caledonian Society, the Vice-Presidents, Directors, and Governors of the Caledonian Asylum, went in grand procession from Copenhagen House to the site of the intended building, on an adjoining height, and the foundation-stone was laid with masonic honours.

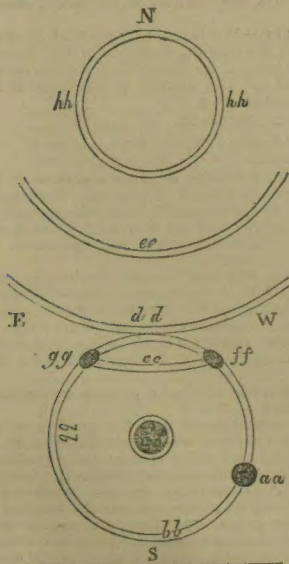
The company afterwards adjourned to a banquet provided at the Freemasons' Tavern, in Great Queen-street, by Mr. Bacon, where nearly 300 sat down to dinner. The chair was taken by the Duke of Buccleuch, besides whom, and the Earl of Zetland, there were present, Mr. Matheson, Captain C. Forbes, General Sir F. Maclean, Sir J. Kirkland, Mr. A. Rose, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. G. Forbes, Mr. Tulloch, General Aitchison, and Sir R. Hunter, Bart. The usual loyal, national, and local toasts having been drunk with the honours, and the company addressed by the Chairman in support and advocacy of the institution, a liberal contribution, both towards the funds of the institution and towards the building-fund for the schools was announced by the Secretary.

PARASELENÆ, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Wednesday, the 1st of May, at 11h. 10m., P.M., a curious phenomenon was witnessed at High Field House, which is situated about two miles and a half south-west of Nottingham.

The day had been very fine and hot, the maximum thermometer in the shade 69° 30 degrees, in the sun 91 degrees. The barometer at 11, P.M., was rising, and had reached 30.722 inches; wind, a slight breeze from east. At 11, P.M., I noticed the sky, and also five minutes afterwards, but nothing uncommon appeared. Few cirri, of a very electric nature, converged towards S.; a colourless lunar halo, of about 28 degrees in diameter, and a lunar burr were visible.



11h. 10m. The sky was cloudless, except a portion from S.E. to S.W., extending nearly to the zenith, which had cirri thinly dispersed over it, and on a lower level were a few cumulostrati clouds, all converging towards S.; at this hour a most rare and beautiful phenomenon took place. A brilliant mock-moon, *aa*, of a silvery tint, shone out of the lunar halo, *bb*, on the west side, a little below the horizontal level of the moon. Also three arcs of inverted rainbows, *cc*, *dd*, and *ee*, appeared; the first *cc*, within the lunar halo, *bb*, and nearly at the highest part of it, which cut off upwards of 27 degrees from the halo; the second, *dd*, rested on the summit of the lunar halo, the circumference of which was about 28 degrees; and the third, *ee*, about 10 degrees higher, whose circumference was 27 degrees. All these arcs of inverted rainbows or segments of circles opened in a direction to the N.

11h. 13m. At the points where the inverted rainbow, *cc*, cut the halo, *bb*, were two silvery oval flames, *ff* and *gg*, which were evidently parasele. About 10 degrees higher than the inverted rainbow, *ee*, was a complete circle, *hh*, whose diameter was nearly 8 degrees (this extended to the zenith), having Cor Caroli in the centre of the circle. (The circle, *hh*, and also the inverted rainbows, were due N. from the moon.)

11h. 15m. Mock-moon, *aa*, and also inverted rainbow, *cc*, disappeared; the circles, *bb* and *hh*, and inverted rainbows, *dd* and *ee*, were still brilliant.

11h. 20m. The phenomenon had vanished, except the lunar halo and burr, which disappeared at half-past 11 o'clock. (On the lunar halo *bb*, opposite to the mock-moon *aa*, some cumulostrati clouds rested, which, if there had been a mock-moon, would have been sufficient to have hidden it from our sight.) This phenomenon did not re-appear; no prismatic colours were exhibited during this very rare parasele, which, I think, is usual during these extraordinary appearances. It may be as well to add, the weather for the last fortnight had been very fine, and the sky nearly cloudless; but, for a few evenings previous, the distant prospect had been remarkably clear.

High Field House.

E. J. Lowe.

GAMING.—The following notice was issued in the metropolis during the early part of the present week:—"All persons playing or betting in any booth or public place, at any table or instrument of gaming, or at any game or pretended game of chance, will be taken into custody by the police, and may be committed to the House of Correction, and there kept to hard labour for three months.—By order of the commissioners of the police of the metropolis, Thomas Bicknell, superintendent of police, metropolitan police office, Scotland-yard, May 20, 1844."



THE EARL OF ZETLAND.



## SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE  
SUBSCRIBERS

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF  
"LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

## PANORAMA

OF

## THE RIVER THAMES.

Showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thames;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

## NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

## GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the Metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

## STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions, Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

## BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

## FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

## UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 26th.—Whit Sunday.

MONDAY, 27th.—Whit Monday.

TUESDAY, 28th.—W. Pitt born, 1759.

WEDNESDAY, 29th.—Restoration of Charles II., 1660.

THURSDAY, 30th.—Pope died, 1744.

FRIDAY, 31st.—Sir J. Malcolm died, 1833.

SATURDAY, June 1st.—Lord Howe's victory, 1794.

## HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending June 1.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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9 16 9 46	10 16 10 50	11 19 11 51	0 0 0 31	0 47 1 15	1 41 2 6

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "W. J.," Holyhead, may purchase the covers for 1843, or any back numbers, of Messrs. Johnston, news-agents, Dublin.
- "S. S.," Oxford-street.—The solution shall appear next week.
- "An Admirer of B\*\*\*\*," Chepstow.—We have not space.
- "H. M. M.," Chelsea.—We do not know.
- "John Philo," Swaffham.—We have not received the drawing.
- "W. S. S.,"—A portrait and description of Beeswing appeared in No. 20 of our journal.
- "R. D. F.,"—We cannot adopt the opinions of others as to the invention in question.
- "A. C.," Hatfield-street.—Declined.
- "J. B.,"—The subject has been already too often engraved. We have not seen any sketch of the drawbridge. Due announcement will be given of the appearance of the splendid print.
- "Tyro," near Bagshot.—Darley's works on geometry and algebra.
- "E. L.," Lyme.—Mr. Baillie Cochrane's poems may be obtained by order of any bookseller.
- "Inquisitive," Walton.—See further announcements of our splendid new Print.
- "R. H.," Bideford.—We would willingly insert the list, would its interest warrant us in doing so.
- "An Engineer," may probably obtain the works he requires, by subscribing to any mechanics' institute.
- "I. O.," Tewkesbury.—The notice of the Guide to Sudeley is in print.
- "C. B.," Coleford, should consult a respectable solicitor.
- "E. B.," m., Walmer, and "A Faithful Supporter,"—Mr. Emidy, in the driving seat, did not use a whip; he held 28 reins.
- "A Faithful Subscriber,"—The tales will be resumed on the completion of the History of Wood Engraving.
- "A. R. M.,"—Probably the Excise or Customs.
- "J. Ward," Brighton.—We do not charge for the insertion of births, &c. Covers may be had for the double volume.
- "Alpha," Jersey, will perhaps favour us with some of the details in question.
- "T. S.," Newcastle, should apply to the Colonel of the Regiment, Horse Guards, London.
- "Robertus,"—The last-named pronunciation is correct.
- "O. I. F.,"—We cannot entertain the suggestion.
- "W. B. M.,"—The report of the sale of the Queen's Hounds has been contradicted.
- "W. A. H.,"—We were provided with a sketch before our correspondent's packet reached us.
- "Mr. Arthur," News-agent, of Carlisle, is thanked for his communication and the brief account of Neworth.
- "J. B.," Brampton, is thanked for the sketch.
- "A Subscriber from the First," Hackney.—T. Y. C., in racing lists, indicates Two Year Old Colts.
- "I. K.," County Donegal.—The tales will be resumed on the completion of the History of Wood Engraving.
- "A Railway Traveller,"—We have not room.
- "An Amateur Artist," should write to Mr. Gray, British Museum.
- "A Constant Reader," is thanked for the suggestion. Probably our correspondent will favour us with a call.
- "A. B.," Dublin.—We recommend the question to be put to the Signor himself.
- "Ludovico,"—It would be invidious on our part to make any distinction between the two excellent works alluded to.
- "T. D.," Whitlesey.—Our correspondent's letter, though dated May 18th, did not reach us until it was too late to send the information required.
- "J. B.,"—The Bude Light consists of the ordinary Argand flame from gas or oil, and a current of oxygen gas to produce rapid combustion.
- "Clio Viator,"—An electric cylinder 7 inches long and 3½ wide will be quite sufficient for charging a small Leyden jar, and would produce sufficient fluid to give a pretty smart shock.
- "Tissington Well-dressing,"—We regret that the sketches of this beautiful festival did not reach us in time.
- "Sackville," Dublin.—Our agents in Dublin are the Messrs. Johnston. We have no other representative in that city at present.
- "INELIGIBLE,"—Sunset in London; On the Birth-day of the Queen. We have not room for the Serenade by T. S.

THE HISTORY OF WOOD ENGRAVING will be resumed in our next.

ETON MONUMENT.—Next week we shall illustrate this ancient and picturesque ceremonial in a series of superb engravings, from drawings made by eminent artists on the spot.

A portrait of the Winner of the Oaks will be engraved in our next.

His Majesty the King of Saxony will arrive in this country, on a visit to her Majesty, at the close of the present month, and preparations are making for the reception of the officers of his Majesty's household, who will arrive in London on the 24th inst.

The Bishop of Ely intends commencing a course of confirmations for his diocese at Newmarket, on Monday, June 10. The Bishop of Oxford will hold a confirmation at St. John's Church, New Windsor, on Thursday, June 13.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1844.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S Bank Charter resolutions were re-discussed on Monday night; the debate was commenced by the author of the charges, who thought it might be convenient to the house if he should explain some points of detail connected with the plan, and state some modifications of the plan itself, which, however, are but slight, and in no degree affecting the principle of the measure. For these slight changes we refer the reader to our Parliamentary report. The favours with which the plan has been received renders any opposition to it out of the question. Men of all parties have united in their commendation of it; and even Mr. Muntz cannot find so much fault with it as might have been expected. Does this unanimity arise from a general knowledge of the question at issue? Do members approve because they recognise the skill of the financier, or do they give their approbation in a trustful ignorance, that, knowing nothing, is inclined to hope for all things? That there are two sides to this, as to every other question, there can be no manner of doubt; but as the speakers on it are few, and they all take the view advocated by the Premier, it is to be presumed that this "other side" has not been much studied by any one. That a paper currency must be a convertible one, and that every body issuing what are representatives of money must be compelled to give gold for those "promises to pay" at any time it may be demanded, is a plain, sound principle, the action of which, if in the slightest degree doubted, would destroy all faith in "paper" of every kind. Any system, then, that does not rigorously insist on this convertibility we hold to be mere quackery. Credit cannot be made to do the work of *bond fide* capital, unless there is actual value at the back of it. In the general recognition of this principle by all parties, lies the complete success of Sir Robert Peel's plan. So perfect and so general is the approval it has met, that there are not the slightest signs of any opposition to it, still less of any opposition that can prevent or retard the operation of any part of it. There is a general indisposition to enter into the intricacies of the question, and, we may add, an inability to do it that is quite as general as the indisposition. Every one knows what he earns and what he spends; every one can manage his individual portion of the currency with a prudence greater or less as the case may be; but when any one comes to reflect on the whole currency of the empire, his individual experience gives him no means of judging as to its operation. The difference between the portion and the mass, is like the disproportion between a glass of water taken from the ocean and the vast ocean itself. It were as easy to judge of the tides of the Atlantic, by the imperceptible fraction drawn from its waters, as to decide on the laws that govern the currency of the kingdom, by the circumstances which affect individual transactions. The present plan is but the natural consequence of the bill of 1819; and unless results are produced at once disastrous and distinctly to be traced to it, the question may be considered as settled. We firmly believe that the general opinion of the people, according to which a Government must act, is in favour of the bullion system, not of the paper, and that the discontent and fears of those who advocate a larger and freer issue of paper, are considered to be the fears of a few theorists, which have at present no effect whatever on public opinion. The currency question is evidently settled for the next ten years, and to the events of that period it must be left to determine whether it is bad or good; at present we are inclined to believe it sound, and calculated to inspire confidence; nor is it extensive enough to make any perceptible change in the system under which we have bought and sold and produced, colonised, and exported, and tolled, and suffered—as men under any system must toil and suffer—for the last quarter of a century.

It is possible for a good thing to be done at a bad time; and a virtuous action may be performed ungraciously. The mismanagement that delayed the "Clontarf" proclamation till the very last moment it was possible to issue it, was nearly the cause of bloodshed. The neglect or supineness of the Government let a *quasi* rebellion come almost to a head, and then discovered suddenly that what it had tolerated was an illegality. We are not comparing great things with small when we say that the "proclamation" of Sir J. Graham, against the gambling at Epsom Races, has been issued much in the same hasty manner, and had not the police been strong, and the booth-keepers patient, there might have been broken heads here too. As it happened, all passed off quietly, and many a denizen of Cockaigne returned to town plus the cash that, but for the zeal of Sir J. Graham, he would have dropped in these canvass temples of Fortune, under the excitement of hazard and champagne. We have nothing to say against the suppression of these dens of iniquity; but the risk of collision might as well have been avoided, as well as the offensive and ostentatious parade of a large body of police on the ground, creating disagreeable apprehensions in the well-disposed, that a row or a riot of some kind was to be expected. The gambling was an abuse; but it was one, as the present Solicitor-General says, "so consecrated by time," as almost to have become a matter of course. Moreover, the managers of the races and the owners of the ground profited by it, receiving large sums in the shape of rent, &c.; all this was permitted as usual; the money was paid by the speculators in the attendance of the two things that are said to be soon parted; the bribes were taken by those who have the permissive power; the places were built; and then—and not till then—their vocation was prohibited by the fiat of the Home Secretary. Now, having fostered a bad system, we have scarcely a right to punish those who pursue it more severely than is necessary for the prevention of the abuse; and that might have been as effectually done, and with less risk, by a more timely notice. This we should have recommended as a matter of policy: we also think those who have received the money of these harpies are bound in common honesty to refund it. For the rest, we confess we have no sort of care or concern for the disappointment of these sharks; we would give them what they seldom gave others—fair play; but beyond that they must expect nothing. Having "flattered the Volsces" in St. James's, by a visitation from the police, it was only consistent to carry out the work at Epsom; as noblemen and gentlemen do not keep migratory gaming-tables, the House of Commons need not apprehend any application for a bill of "indemnity" from the "legs." Such privileges and immunities are confined to those who gamble with horses and not with dice, so that however the inferior sharpers may resemble their betters in principle, they will find in practice that the odds are much against them. Gentlemen are released from the penalties that are the consequences of "sport"—those who are emphatically *no* gentlemen, must grin and abide. The police, we may observe, exceeded their instructions, as they are pretty sure to do, and made a crusade against every kind of amusement, with a dogged kind of virtuous stupidity that could not condescend to draw distinctions between chance and skill. The disappointment of the boys and great children was intense on finding

that they could not have a "shy" at the time-honoured sticks with the tin tobacco-boxes on the top of them, without coming under the ban of the Secretary of State! The energy of the police on this subject was exceedingly amusing; the five hundred police seemed to have nothing to do but to suppress the alarming indications in the juveniles of the mobility to indulge in "three throws a penny."

## THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

SUNDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal suite, and the household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Honourable and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wyld, Esquerry in Waiting, went on Saturday morning to the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somerset House. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken airings, on Saturday, in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, Lady Caroline Cocks, Honourable Miss Devereux, Viscount Hawarden, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wyld, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Saturday evening.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Wyld, Esquerry in Waiting. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, were taken their usual airings in the Royal gardens. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, in the evening, included the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl and Countess of Granville, Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, Viscount and Viscountess Emlin, and Sir Arthur and the Honourable Lady Brooke.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager visited the Queen. Her Majesty arrived at Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, attended by the Countess of Sheffield, Lady in Waiting. Her Majesty remained to lunch with the Queen and Prince Albert, and afterwards returned to Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, were taken their usual airings in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal gardens. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace in the evening included the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis of Granby, Viscount Melbourne, and Lord and Lady Beauvale. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards attended at the Palace during dinner. The Viscountess Canning has succeeded the Countess of Mount Edgumbe as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen; and Lord Byron and Colonel Drummond have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Sir Frederic Stovin as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

WEDNESDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, visited her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal Gardens. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Wyld, Esquerry in Waiting. The Royal family were taken their accustomed daily airing, in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wyld, honoured the Panorama in Leicester-square with his presence. The Prince expressed to Mr. Burford his approbation of Hong Kong, and afterwards viewed the representation of her Majesty's meeting with Louis Philippe, at Treport, the great correctness of which the Prince remarked. His Royal Highness subsequently inspected the picture of Baden-Baden, with which, being also well acquainted, his Royal Highness was graciously pleased to approve of the fidelity of its character, as exhibited in the panorama. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, in the evening, included the Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Peel, and Captain Francis Seymour.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace on Thursday at one o'clock. Most of the Cabinet Ministers were present. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, afterwards left Buckingham Palace at five minutes before three o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the 17th Lancers, for Claremont.

GRAND DINNER AT CAMBRIDGE HOUSE.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge gave a grand dinner on Wednesday at Cambridge House. The company consisted of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Countess of Sheffield, Lady in Waiting, the Earl of Denbigh, Master of the Horse, the Archbishop of York and Miss Vernon Harcourt, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, Earl Howe and Lady Georgiana Curzon, Earl of Cawdor, Earl of Sheffield, Sir Gore and Lady Ouseley, Sir William Curtis, Gen. Arthur Upton, and Sir Henry Bishop. The Duke of Cambridge being the Director for the evening of the Concerts of Ancient Music, afterwards went to the Hanover-square Rooms to receive the Queen Dowager. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by her suite, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and the noble directors, followed, to honour the performance of the concert with their presence.

LADY PEEL'S ASSEMBLY.—On Saturday night Lady Peel had an assembly at the family mansion in Whitehall-gardens. The splendid picture-gallery and the several saloons, opening *en suite* on the first story, were thrown open for the reception, and brilliantly illuminated. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and the *élite* of the rank and fashion were present.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Viscount Melgund, eldest son of the Earl of Minto, was married on Monday morning at St. George's, Hanover-square, to Emma Eleanor Elizabeth Hilsop, daughter of the late Sir Thomas and the Lady Emma Hilsop. There were present, on the occasion, the Earl and Lady Minto, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord and Lady Auckland, Hon. Robert Eden, and several other noblemen and gentlemen of distinction. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the happy pair, together with their friends, proceeded to the residence of the bride's mother, in Wilton-crescent, where a splendid *déjeuner* was given by her ladyship. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Gilbert Elliot.

DEATH OF THE LADY ELIZABETH LOWTHER.—We regret to announce the death of the Lady Elizabeth Lowther, relict of the late Sir John Lowther, of Swillington, Bart. Her ladyship had been for some time indisposed at Swillington, but since the death of the venerable baronet she sunk rapidly, and was on Saturday so ill that orders were sent to delay the preparations for the funeral of Sir John, which had been fixed for Monday last, at Swillington Church, near Leeds, but as her ladyship rallied during the day, the orders were countermanded on Saturday evening. Her ladyship, however, grew worse in the course of the night, and expired late in the evening of Sunday last. Orders were, of course, forthwith given to postpone the intended funeral from Monday to a future day, when the remains of both the lamented baronet and his lady will be interred in the same vault at the same time. Her ladyship was in the seventy-fourth year of her age. She was the third daughter of John, the ninth Earl of Westmoreland, and sister of the late Countess of Lonsdale, who was the eldest daughter of the same Earl of Westmoreland by his first wife. The deceased Lady Elizabeth was married to Sir John Lowther in 1790.

Prince Constantin V. Lowenstein Wertheim, Lieutenant-General in the Bavarian Army, and Adjutant to the King of Bavaria, died at Munich on the 9th instant, after a long and painful illness. The Prince was a Knight of the Max Joseph's, as well as of various other orders, and was born on the 26th of March, 1786.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. WORTLEY.—We regret to state that the Hon. Charles Wortley, youngest son of Lord Wharfedale, President of the Council, expired on Wednesday morning at the house of his brother in Grosvenor-street. The deceased gentleman was 34 years of age, and married to a daughter of the Duke of Rutland, by whom he has several children.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

The Bishop of St. David's preached on Sunday morning a sermon in the Welsh language, at the Welsh Metropolitan Church, Ely-place. The learned prelate was most happy and impressive in his composition and delivery, and his congregation seemed electrified, it being probably the first time a bishop had ever preached in Welsh in London, and that bishop, too, an Englishman. It evidences what a sense of duty may accomplish.

OXFORD, May 21.—A convocation was held this morning, for the purpose of electing a Vinerian Scholar, in the room of E. B. Smith, M.A., Michel Fellow of Queen's College, resigned. The only candidates were Mr. Ralph R. W. Lingen, B.A., Fellow of Balliol College; and Mr. Algernon Bathurst, S.C.L., Fellow of New College. The latter gentleman, after about two hours polling, was elected by a majority of 55; the numbers being, for Mr. Bathurst, 165; for Mr. Lingen, 110.

His Grace the Archbishop of York intends holding a general ordination at Bishopsthorpe on Sunday, the 9th of June.

NEW CHURCHES.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the members of the Incorporated Society for the Building of Churches, was held at the office, No. 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square; the Archbishop of Canterbury presided; and was supported by the Bishops of London, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield, Norwich, Ripon, Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., Lord Howe, &c. &c. According to the report, the total number of applications for grants towards the building of churches, &c., had been 201, and the grants 119. The total sum so voted was £22,026, being an increase over the receipts of £5000. Accommodation in places of worship had been afforded for 38,020 persons, of whom 32,590 would be accommodated with free seats. By the royal letters lately issued there had resulted 8841 returns, producing the sum of £30,818. The report was adopted.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DINNER OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO SIR H. HARDINGE.

On Wednesday evening the East India Company gave their customary dinner to Sir H. Hardinge, on his appointment as Governor-General of India, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. When we announce that the hosts on this occasion were the Honourable Company, and that the purveyors of the feast were Messrs. Bathe and Breach of the London Tavern, it is almost unnecessary to add that the banquet was of the most costly description. Every delicacy in season and out of season was brought into requisition, and the wines—from humble port to costly Johannisberg—were in the greatest abundance and perfection. The band of the Coldstream Guards attended, and played several popular pieces during the evening, and Mr. Toole, the toastmaster *par excellence*, announced the various toasts with his usual distinctness and precision.

Among the company, which exceeded one hundred and fifty in number, we noticed on the right of the chair, which was filled by Captain Sheppard, Chairman of the East India Company—Sir H. Hardinge, Governor-General of India;



Duke of Wellington, Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Haddington, Lord Stanley, Lord Eliot, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Astell, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Sir G. Murray, Sir J. Graham, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Gladstone, Sir F. Pollock, Sir T. Fremantle, Sir J. Macdonald, Mr. Masterman, &c. And on his left, — Willet, Esq., Deputy Chairman; the Lord Mayor, Duke of Buccleuch, Marquis Camden, Earl of Lincoln, Earl of Liverpool, Earl Delaware, Earl of Dalhousie, Lord G. Somerset, Lord Combermere, Sir R. Campbell, Hon. S. Herbert, the Vice-Chancellor, Hon. J. W. Croker, Hon. E. Ellice, Hon. W. J. Nicholl, Sir J. L. K. Bruce, Sir J. Barrow, Sir R. Houston, and Sir F. Smith.

On the removal of the cloth the Chairman gave "The Queen," "The Queen Dowager," "The Prince of Wales," "Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," all of which toasts were received with customary demonstrations of loyalty and approbation.—The Chairman said he had to propose the health of their distinguished guest the newly-appointed Governor-General of India. (Cheers.) The public services of that gallant officer were so well known that enlargement on them would be quite unnecessary. All who were present had read or heard of the brilliant struggles in which England had been engaged during the Peninsular war, in all of which their distinguished guest had taken part, under the leadership of the great warrior of the age. (Loud cheers.) But this was not all; for to his high claims as a military commander, he had claims on his country for his services in the administration of her civil affairs. (Hear, hear.) He had been called on to fill high civil positions in times of trial and difficulty, and at such times he had only added a high civil to his distinguished military reputation. (Cheers.) As a senator, as a member of Government, and as a statesman, he had merited and received the approbation of his Sovereign and his fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear.) Such a man, he (the Chairman) was proud to say, was the individual now appointed to the high and important situation of Governor-General of India. (Loud cheers.) It must be gratifying to Sir Henry Hardinge, that his name occurred, to the Government and the Company, as the fittest man for that important service. (Cheers.) But it was still more gratifying to his friends, and to every one connected with the appointment, that there appeared to be but one unanimous voice in the country as to the eligibility of the individual who had been selected at once by the Government and the Court of Directors. He (the Chairman) felt that in this new appointment their distinguished guest would add to his already brilliant reputation, and he could assure him that the Court of Directors placed the greatest confidence in his judgment, that they were prepared to give him the most cordial support, and that they had selected him from a confidence not only in his abilities, but in the justice, the generosity, and benevolence of his heart. (Cheers.) They felt persuaded that while he maintained the supremacy of British power, he would take delight in furthering the happiness of the people of India, and it was their and his (the Chairman's) earnest desire that his gallant friend, after a long career of useful services in India, would live to return to his native country, carrying with him the good wishes and blessings of the entire people of India. (Loud cheers.) He would conclude by giving them "The health of Sir H. Hardinge, the Governor-General of India." The toast was drunk with three times three and loud cheers.

Sir H. Hardinge rose and said, that in acknowledging the compliment which had just been paid, he would at once say that he felt deeply impressed with the importance of the trust which had been confided to him. He begged to offer to the Chairman and the Court of Directors his most grateful acknowledgments for their conduct in selecting him for so high a trust, and also to the company around for the manner in which they had received his health. The assurance which they had just heard from the Chairman, that his appointment had been unanimously approved of by the Court, and that he might expect their most cordial support, was most gratifying to him, not on account of his private feelings, but because he felt assured that that support would give him in the performance of his duty more weight and authority. From them he had the advice and assistance of men well versed in Indian affairs, along with which he had the consent of his colleagues, and he trusted, he might add, the approbation of his gracious Sovereign. These evidences of favour and confidence should not mislead him. He was fully aware of the difficulties of the task he had undertaken, and of his own deficiency. He doubted whether he should be able to fulfil all the hopes which had been so confidently expressed, but he knew that in his new position he would receive the assistance of the most able men in the civil service of this country; that he would be guided by the local knowledge and experience of the Court of Directors, and instructed by his noble friend who presided at the Board of Control. Above all, and it was to him an advantage incalculable and invaluable, he would on all occasions of difficulty be able to refer for advice and assistance to his illustrious friend and commander, the Duke of Wellington. (Loud cheers.) When the proposal was first made to him (Sir H. Hardinge) his first inquiry was, what was the opinion of the illustrious Duke, and when he was informed that his grace approved of the appointment, he (Sir H. Hardinge) entertained some hope that the expectations of the Court of Directors and of his right hon. friend the Prime Minister, would not be entirely disappointed. (Hear, hear.) For he had passed the greatest part of his public life under the eye and instructions of that illustrious commander. He had had the honour of serving throughout the Peninsular war under his command; and after the peace he had been selected by his grace to conduct the business of the finance department in the House of Commons; subsequently to fill the office of Secretary at War, and afterwards that of Chief Secretary for Ireland. He mentioned these facts to show how well he was aware of the value of such instructions and advice, and how much he owed to the counsels and countenance of such a man. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir H. Hardinge) hoped that in any arrangements he might undertake respecting the great and gallant Indian army, he might be able to promote the advantage of the whole country and the welfare of the entire population. It was true that a large portion of his life had been passed in military avocations, but he was free to confess that that fact was a guarantee that his propensities were by no means warlike. On the contrary, he was a decided lover of peace. (Loud cheers.) He might venture to say that he knew too well the miseries, he would not say the vicissitudes, of war. No, under his illustrious chief he had never known its vicissitudes, for he had been one career of uninterrupted victory. (Loud cheers.) Having made this declaration, he rejoiced that he might turn his attention to that great and gallant army who were employed in the service of the Honourable Company, composed as it was of Europeans and natives, who knew no other rivalry but a friendly competition as to who performed their duty best. (Hear, hear.) If on this point he needed any advice to whom could he refer more qualified to give it than to the conqueror of Assaye, he who had so often led the Indian army to victory, and had at their head laid the foundation of that transcendent fame which was now extended over the civilised world. (Loud cheers.) He (Sir H. Hardinge) might now be permitted to mention that the recent successes of the Indian army under Generals Pollock, Nott, and Sale, had proved that in all the high qualities for which that army was distinguished, they had in no way deteriorated. In every success of theirs he should take the deepest interest, but he trusted that their end and aim would be lasting peace, and the amelioration and improvement of the whole people of India. (Hear, hear.) These were the points to which he should most anxiously turn his attention, and if one consideration more than another could stimulate him to exertion, it would be a hope to lay on a wide and peaceful foundation the happiness and prosperity of the whole people of India. (Hear.) Tranquillity was now restored in every part of India save the Punjab, and he should, therefore, go out in the hope of maintaining it, and of preserving that attachment which had always been shown by the people of India to the sovereignty of Great Britain. These were his impressions of his duty, and if Providence should only bless his efforts, he should be happy to give his humble duty in the united service of England and of India. (The right hon. baronet resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.)

The next toast was "The Navy."

The Earl of Haddington returned thanks.

The Chairman then said that the company would admit that they had every reason to be proud of the army, and to be grateful to those men who were ever ready to maintain the reputation of that army in every quarter of the globe. By none were the services of the army more justly appreciated than by the India Company, who felt justly proud of the high honour they enjoyed in entertaining its illustrious chief. (The rest of the sentence was lost in the loud and general cheering which followed the allusion to the Duke of Wellington.) Yes, the East India Company looked back with feelings of pride to the time when the Duke of Wellington led the Indian army to victory, in the early days of that fame which now left him without a rival. He (the Chairman) felt unable fully to express his feelings on the present occasion, but he trusted they would take the will for the deed, and would drink "The Duke of Wellington's health, and long life to him and the Army."

The toast was received with loud and long-continued cheering.

The Duke of Wellington said—Mr. Chairman, my lords, and gentlemen, having done me the honour to drink my health, and to connect my name with the services of the British army, I feel it necessary to request your attention for a few moments, while I express my acknowledgments to you, Mr. Chairman, for the honour you have done me, and to you, my lords and gentlemen, for the manner in which you have received the toast. Gentlemen, I entertain no doubt that the army will receive with the utmost satisfaction and gratitude the information that their services have been so favourably noticed by this distinguished company. The history of the transactions of the British nation in India, has afforded many instances of the valour and good conduct of the Indian army, but I will venture to say, that history affords no instance which surpasses that which we have witnessed within the last few years by that same army. (Loud cheers.) Some officers of that army are, no doubt, now present, and will possibly return to service again, and I beg of them not to forget the expression of the Chairman on this night as to the conduct of that army, and also to remember what I now say, that no instance of bravery on the part of the Indian army could be more highly deserving of approbation than those instances which have occurred up to the very latest moment, when we received accounts from India. (Cheers.) But, Sir, we are not met here this evening to talk of bygone transactions, although I am highly grateful for the honour you have done me in mentioning the services I had the honour of rendering to the India Company when, in that country, in the prime of my life—(The noble duke was here interrupted by loud and reiterated cheering)—and it gives me great pleasure to congratulate my right hon. and gallant friend on his appointment to the high office of Governor-General of India. Sir, you have truly stated that my right hon. and gallant friend has been notorious, not only for his gallant services, his talents and experience in the field, and in his military profession as a soldier, but he has likewise distinguished himself by the mode in which he has conducted the business of several important departments of the civil service of his country. Under these circumstances, I cannot avoid congratulating you on the selection which the Court of Directors has made, and that my right hon. and gallant friend has considered himself at liberty to accept the appointment. I feel confident that my right hon. friend will truly fulfil the great duty imposed upon him by the Company, that he will administer the Government of India to the advantage of that country, and to the benefit and happiness of its people, and to the satisfac-

tion of his employers, the Honourable East India Company—(Hear, hear)—in a manner to obtain the approbation of his Sovereign and the good opinion of the British public. (Cheers.) Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I again congratulate you on the selection you have made in the person of my right hon. and gallant friend. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman—"The health of Sir Robert Peel and her Majesty's Ministers." (Cheers.)

Sir R. Peel returned thanks, and in the course of his observations made the following remarks, with regard to the differences that recently existed between the Government and the East India Company on the subject of Lord Ellenborough's recall. "Gentlemen, in the administration of the complicated affairs of that great empire, it cannot be expected that there should not be occasional differences of opinion among those entrusted with their administration; but I trust that those differences, when, unfortunately, they do exist, will never make us forget the responsibility devolving on all parties concerned in the administration of India, nor make us unmindful of the immense importance of uniting cordially in furtherance of the interests of that country. ('Hear, hear' and cheers.) Gentlemen, I consider that we, her Majesty's servants, have recently given to you a proof, as great as we could give, of the deep interest we feel in the welfare of India, and our anxiety to promote it. For the service of that country we have consented to sever the connection we have had with a man (Sir Henry Hardinge), who, as a colleague, is entitled to our entire confidence, and who has our esteem and affectionate regard as a private friend. (Loud cheers.) We have consented to part with a colleague who, as a soldier, has his name connected with Corunna and Albuera, and the whole Peninsular campaign, and who closed his military career on the plains of Waterloo. (Hear.) We have consented to part with a colleague who, in the administration of civil functions, has exhibited such a rare combination of temper, firmness of resolution, and of moral courage, as has confirmed and increased those claims upon the gratitude of his country which his military exploits had created. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we have made this sacrifice in the firm belief that no man was better qualified for the great trust than my right hon. friend, and on the part of my colleagues I join in the earnest and sincere prayer which has been expressed this night by our Chairman, that, under the blessing of Providence, my right hon. friend may find compensation for the sacrifices he has made for the good of his country, and that his services in India being performed, he may return to his native land having added to that fame which he has already acquired. That he may return to enjoy the retrospect of his conduct after having consolidated our connection with that country, and promote the happiness of the millions who there live under our rule. (Hear, hear.) That he will return to justify the confidence reposed in him by the Crown, by the servants of the Crown, and that many of us may live to see the day when we shall hail with delight his return to this country after a long, prosperous, and successful career in India." (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman then gave "The Earl of Ripon and the Board of Control," at the same time regretting the absence of the noble lord and its cause, which he understood was indisposition.

The Duke of Buccleuch returned thanks, and concluded by giving the health of "The Chairman."

The Chairman returned thanks.

Several other toasts were then disposed of, and the company separated at an early hour.

#### THE WEST INDIA COLONIES.

On Tuesday afternoon a meeting of the planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West India colonies, was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature against any reduction being made in the duties upon sugar, coffee, and cocoa, which shall not embrace similar reductions in the British West India productions. The large room was crowded with merchants and other gentlemen particularly interested in the trade carried on in the West Indies.

Lord Viscount Combermere filled the chair.

A number of resolutions were moved and seconded by various noblemen and gentlemen present, after which a petition to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the resolutions, was agreed upon to be presented, and Viscount St. Vincent being requested to present it to the Lords and Mr. P. Miles to the Commons, thanks were voted to the noble chairman, and the business of the meeting terminated.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.—The following notices appeared on Tuesday at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand:—"Notice to the Public, and Instructions to all Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters, and Letter-Recipients.—General Post-office, May, 1844. Printed newspapers, duly stamped, addressed to any part of Canada, and marked by the sender to be forwarded 'via Boston,' will not in future, be liable to any charge for the conveyance by packet.—They will, however, be charged on delivery in Canada with a colonial rate of 1d. each paper, in addition to any United States postage due upon them for the transmission from Boston to the Canadian frontier.—(By command.)—The next mail for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, and India, via Southampton, will be despatched from hence on the morning of the 1st of June.—Lady Mary Wood, for the Peninsular mails of the 23rd instant.—Great Liverpool, for the India, &c., mail of the 1st of June.—The next mail for India, via Marseilles, will be despatched from hence on the 4th of June.—Trent, for the West India mails of 3rd of June.—Garland Grove, for the Sydney, New South Wales, mails of the 31st instant."

THE ROADS OF THE METROPOLIS.—Monday, at noon, a public meeting was held by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Turnpike roads, north of the Thames, at their office, No. 22, Whitehall-place, for the purpose of letting by auction, to the best bidder, in the manner directed by the Act of Parliament, for the term of one year, from the 1st of July next, the various tolls comprised in the sixteen districts north of the Thames. The commissioners present were the Earl of Lonsdale, who presided, and Messrs. Ashton, Austin, Carpenter, Cox, and Holmes, with Sir J. M. Adam, the surveyor. The room was crowded with lessees and others interested in this description of property. The following are the roads, with the tolls which were let, and the prices at which they were put up and disposed of:—The Kensington, Brentford, and Isleworth roads, were put up at £15,925; sold for £15,935. The Tyburn and Uxbridge roads, £8020; went for £8060. The Highgate and Hampstead roads, £17,010; knocked down for £17,020. The Stamford-hill, Green-lanes, and Seven Sisters roads, £11,020; bought for £11,030. The City-road, £3020; taken for £3030. The Hackney and Lee-bridge roads, £3990; bought for £6000. The above became the property of Messrs. Levi and Bolton. The Harrow-roads, which were put up at £1430, went for £1460, to Mr. Tame; and the Kilburn and Edgware roads were purchased by Mr. Hands for £4116, the set-off price being £4116. The whole of the districts were let off for £6651, being only £131 more than the sum asked for by the commissioners. Three minutes were allowed between each bidding, the noble chairman determining the period by a minute-time and sand-glass piece.

EDUCATION.—On Monday a meeting of Roman Catholics was held in the concert-room adjoining the Princess's Theatre, Oxford-street, to adopt measures to extend the operations of the Catholic schools in St. John's Wood district, &c. Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., presided. The Rev. Mr. O'Neale, of St. John's Wood, addressed the meeting, observing that the schools had been established for the purpose of imparting the principles of religious education to the children of Catholic parents residing in the neighbourhood. The schools now accommodated 300 children, 210 of whom had been lately clothed at the expense of the committee. The Rev. Mr. M. Neil proposed a resolution, setting forth the benefits likely to result from the establishment of such institutions; which, having been seconded by the Rev. Mr. Sisk, of Chelsea, was carried. After some other speeches, the chairman addressed the meeting, strongly advocating the objects for which they were assembled.

ORDNANCE MEMOIR, IRELAND.—A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with Ireland was held at the Duke of Leinster's residence, in London, on Saturday last. His grace the Duke of Leinster presided. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—Moved by the Marquis of Downshire, seconded by Mr. T. N. Redington, M.P., That it is of the highest importance that the ordnance memoir of Ireland should be carried on in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the commissioners appointed last year to inquire into the subject. Moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, seconded by the Right Hon. F. Shaw, M.P., That the following noblemen and gentlemen be requested to form a deputation to wait on Sir Robert Peel, in order to carry into effect the foregoing resolution:—Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Clanricarde, Hon. T. Vesey, Mr. T. Wyse, Marquis of Downshire, Earl of Devon, Lord Adair, Mr. G. A. Hamilton.

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of this establishment was held at the bank, in Old Broad-street, at which the chair was taken by Mr. Ruding, in the absence of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, M.P. The secretary read the report of the directors, which alluded to the adverse state of things, both in 1842 and during the past year, and their consequences on the banking interests generally. The depression of trade and the low value of money had prevented the realization of those profits which had been derived in periods of greater prosperity. These circumstances had induced the directors to reduce the annual dividend from six to five per cent., in doing which they thought they were consulting the best interests of the proprietors, till some improvement took place in the trade and commerce of Ireland, in which they would, of course, participate. The undivided profits in December, 1842, were £31,316 14s., to which must be added the net profits for the year 1843, £18,219 9s. 4d., together with £49,536 3s. 4d., for which the two half-yearly dividends of 1843 being deducted, amounting to £19,250, would leave the amount of undivided profit in December, 1843, £30,266 3s. 4d. The Chairman having moved the adoption of the report, Mr. Bianconi seconded it, when it was passed unanimously. Several directors were then elected, when the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman, and the business terminated.

THE PARKER SOCIETY.—On Thursday last the third annual meeting of this society, which is formed for the publication of the works of the Fathers and the early writers of the Reformed English Church, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Ashley, M.P., president, in the chair. George Stokes, Esq., read the report. The number of subscribers exceeded 7000. The books for 1842 were completed, and the delivery of the books for 1843 would be proceeded with immediately. The books for 1844 included the two Liturgies and other documents of King Edward VI., the sermons of Bishop Latimer, a volume of the works of Bishop Coverdale, and the prayers and other pieces of Bacon. The society's agents were engaged investigating the letters of the English Reformers at Zurich, and making further similar researches at Frankfurt, Geneva, Strasburg, Basle, &c. The receipts amounted to £11,867, and the expenditure left a balance of £320.

WILTSHIRE SOCIETY.—Thursday evening the 28th anniversary of this society, which is instituted to apprentice the poor children of Wiltshire parents, resident in London, and to assist them in commencing business, was celebrated at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street; G. E. Eyre, Esq., High Sheriff of Wilts, in

the chair. The usual loyal toasts, and that of "Prosperity to the Society," having been drunk, E. B. Kemble, Esq., submitted a most satisfactory report of the great benefits conferred upon the poor by the society, which was steadily and successfully progressing.

#### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

RACE ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesday evening an accident of a dreadful nature occurred near the Cock, at Sutton, to three persons who were returning home in a coach and four from Epsom races. It appeared that as the carriage, which was quite full outside and in, was proceeding towards London, at an easy rate, when a carriage and four, with two postilions, ran against the leaders, and frightened them, which caused them to run off the road, whereby the coach was upset upon a bank. Mr. Punchard, the landlord of the White Hart, Strand, who was sitting on the box, was thrown off with great violence, and broke his right leg in two places, just below the knee and the ankle. A friend of his, sitting behind him, had his left eye completely knocked out; and Mr. Ing, the landlord of the Essex Head, in the Strand, who was inside, received several dreadful contusions on his head and body.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Wednesday afternoon much excitement was occasioned in the town of Kensington by the discovery that Mr. Matthew Orpwood, the landlord of the George Inn, Church-lane, leading from the High-street to Kensington Gravel-pits, had committed suicide by hanging himself. It appears that the deceased, who was between 40 and 50 years of age, got up in the morning in his usual good health, without his family noticing any difference in his appearance or behaviour. Shortly after 11 o'clock he left the bar, taking a lighted candle with him, for the purpose of performing some necessary duties in the cellar underneath, from which time he was never more seen alive. About half-past 12 o'clock his sister went to the bottom of the stairs leading to the cellar, without taking a light with her, for the purpose of cutting a piece of bacon off a fitch which was hanging there, when, on raising up her hand for the purpose of taking down the bacon, she was horror-struck at finding it come in contact with the face of a human being. Her screams brought several persons immediately to her assistance, when the unfortunate man was discovered hanging by a piece of thick cord to the same peg on which the bacon was kept. He was immediately cut down, and medical assistance sent for; but all human aid was of no avail, life having been extinct some time. Deceased has left a wife and four children.

Last week, as Mr. Moubay Smith, of the Honourable East India Company's Cavalry, was returning from his ride in Hyde Park, his horse fell with him in Queen-street, causing a severe compound fracture of the left leg. He was immediately conveyed home in a cab to his aunt's residence, in Berkeley-square, where his leg has been set, and he is now doing favourably.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT AT LARGES.—We regret to state that one of the young midshipmen described as lost off Largs on Friday, the 17th instant, was Mr. Charles Digby Cayley, in his 18th year, son of E. J. Cayley, Esq., member for the North Riding of Yorkshire, who, with his family, is, by this awful event, thrown into the deepest and most poignant state of distress. The deceased had distinguished himself in the Rodney, on the coast of Syria, and had, with others, been awarded a medal for the victories at Acre and other places on that coast. The sailing boat in which he and his companion (Jewel) were lost, seems to have gone down suddenly in a squall, head foremost, taking these two promising youths, devoted to the service of their country, down with it, never to rise again.

SUICIDE OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC IN BETHLEM.—On Wednesday an inquest was held before Mr. Joseph Payne, deputy coroner, at Bethlem Hospital, on the body of James Forster, aged 40, late a criminal lunatic, who destroyed himself under the following circumstances. The body, when viewed by the jury, presented that of a fine muscular man. Around the neck was the mark of a ligature, and on the right side a deep incision, whilst the tendons of his left wrist were cut through.—Thomas Hooper, an attendant in the criminal wing of the building, said the last time he saw the deceased alive was in bed, when he locked him in his cell, at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday morning he went to his cell, at six o'clock, for the purpose, as was usual, of letting him out, when he saw him standing, as he supposed, on the edge of the bedstead, but on going close up to him found that he was suspended by a silk handkerchief to a bar which crossed the window. He called for assistance, and he was immediately cut down. Witness then saw he had a wound on the right side of his neck and another on his left wrist. The surgeon was sent for, and on his seeing him said he had been dead some time. On searching for the instrument with which he inflicted the wounds, he found an old piece of iron in the bed. Beneath his feet was a handbox, which the deceased had stood upon to enable him to reach the window. He could not account how he possessed himself of the piece of iron. There was no iron-work about his bedstead, and it was impossible that it could have been brought in to him.—Mr. Nicholls, the master, said the deceased was received into the hospital in 1841, having been acquitted, on the ground of insanity, of an attempt to murder.—Mr. Thomas, the resident medical officer, proved the cause of death to arise from suffocation, the wounds not being of sufficient depth to injure any vital part.—Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

ACCIDENT AT THE LONDON DOCKS.—On Monday an accident of a peculiarly painful character occurred in the eastern basin of the London Docks, to a man named Thompson, belonging to the Sylph, a vessel trading to the West Indies, which is now unloading at that quay. He had ascended to the main topsail-yard to do something to the rigging, when, from some unexplained cause, his foot slipped, and he fell from a height of perhaps 30 feet, head foremost to the deck, striking in his descent the handle of the winch used for hoisting out the sugar hogsheads, which the men had left hardly three minutes before. His skull was dashed to pieces by the fall. When taken up he was quite dead, and presented a shocking spectacle.

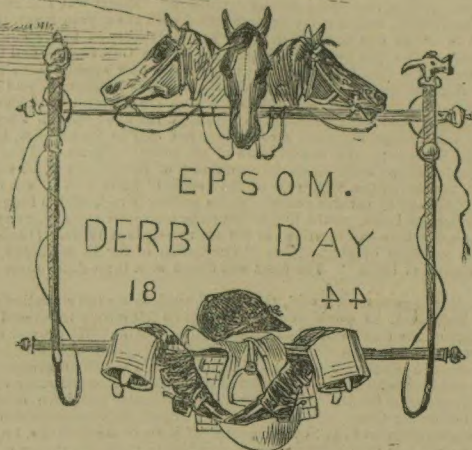
DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Monday afternoon a fire broke out in the home-stead of Mr. Taylor, situated about midway between Folkestone and Cheriton. The alarm was speedily given, and assistance procured; but when the engines arrived, two wheat stacks were already destroyed, and the fire raged with such fury, that until the whole homestead was consumed the flames could not be got under. The accident is supposed to have originated in a spark blown from the locomotive engine of the 11 o'clock down train into the stack-yard. The property is called Eubrook Farm, and is situated in a valley on the south side of the railway, about two miles and a half from Folkestone. Under ordinary circumstances, it appears sufficiently far from danger, but on Monday the wind blew with extraordinary violence. Mr. Taylor is a young man, very highly respected, and, unfortunately, is stated to be uninsured.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT LONDON-BRIDGE.—THREE LIVES LOST.—On Sunday night, between eight and nine, the most painful excitement was produced in the neighbourhood of London-bridge and Fresh-wharf, in consequence of a distressing accident, involving the loss of three lives, occurring on the river at the foot of London-bridge steps. About half-past eight, a boat, under the charge of the son of a waterman named Williamson, a young man about eighteen years of age, pushed off from the stairs on the City side of London-bridge, with about eleven boys (under the age of twelve years) and three girls, intending to take them to the Custom-house. The boat had not reached ten or a dozen yards from the stairs before she came athwart the tide, which was running down very fast, and she was carried with great violence against the bows of the Diamond steamer, moored off Fresh-wharf. Had they kept their seats, in all probability nothing further would have happened, but unfortunately the whole got up, and instantly the boat went down stern foremost, precipitating all of them into the water. The accident being observed by many hundreds of persons assembled on the bridge and on the different steam-boat piers, the excitement that ensued was of a character easily conceived. Fortunately a man having charge of the dumb-lighters in front of Fresh-wharf was standing at the bow of the Diamond steamer at the time. He threw overboard ropes and other floatable articles for the children to lay hold of. Most of them rose to the surface, and eleven, including the waterman, were with great difficulty saved; but the remainder were drowned. The following is a list of the persons known to be missing, and of those subsequently restored to their friends:—Lost—Julia Lane, aged 12, Brinn's-court, Southwark; Robert Thurlow, 84, 12, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street; W. Newton, 38, Allen-street, Goswell-road. Restored—George Field, Wm. Bird, Charles Newton (brother to the above, who went down), Joseph Newsom, and Henry Thurlow. A lad named Leicester, who was supposed to be dead when taken into the Castle public-house, St. Mary-at-hill, recovered after considerable attention, and was eventually removed home. Another boy was restored at the Steam-packet Hotel, and furnished with a change of clothing by the landlord. At three o'clock, Mr. Joseph Payne, deputy coroner for London, and a jury of eighteen inhabitants of the ward of Billingsgate, assembled at the Newcastle Coffee-house, St. Mary-at-hill, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the death of the above named persons.—Charles Newton, aged 16 years, brother of one of the deceased, was first examined, and detailed the circumstances of the melancholy catastrophe as described above.—The superintendent of the wharf and other witnesses deposed to having witnessed the accident, which they thought might have been avoided if more care had been taken by the person in charge of the small boat. All spoke of the practice of carrying children in boats in the manner described as being most dangerous.—John Williamson, the owner of the boat, the father of the young man in whose charge it was, attributed the accident entirely to the fact of the Diamond steamer being moored so far out in the river. He said the tide set so strong in at that point, it was impossible to get clear of the vessels when they extended to so great a distance across the river. This witness was several times reproved by the coroner for the flippant manner in which he answered the questions proposed to him.—The coroner, after some discussion with the jury, addressed a sergeant of police who was in attendance, desiring him to give his compliments to the Police Commissioner, and beg that he would turn his attention to the subject, with a view to the suppression of the dangerous practice.—Thomas John Williamson, the youth who had charge of the skiff, was next called in, and after being duly cautioned by the coroner, he gave a statement of the circumstances under which the accident occurred, not differing materially from that made by the witnesses. He appeared a good deal distressed at the result of the accident, and having retired, the room was cleared, and after a short discussion the jury found the deceased was "Accidentally Drowned."—At the close of the inquiry the coroner cautioned the younger Williamson, telling him that the jury had taken a very lenient view of the case, and warning him that, in the event of any future similar occurrence happening to him, he would most likely be placed in a situation of great jeopardy, and probably be severely punished.

Her Majesty's late housekeeper at Buckingham Palace, Mrs. Wakely, has been removed to the same situation at St. James's Palace. Messrs. Dobell and Halse, the ex-state pages at St. James's on occasions of drawing rooms, are, we hear, to have ample retiring pensions.



E P S O M   R A C E S .







## THE DERBY.

concurritur  
venit—victoria laeta?—HORAT.

A glorious, fresh young summer day drew, on Wednesday last, as goodly a company to the pleasant downs of Surrey as have foregathered there for many a year. It was, in fact, just such an anniversary as that of which, some time since, we sung in some such strain as this:—

We're off to the races  
With smiles on our faces,

## A VIEW OF THE WARREN.

Lo!ster salads, and champagne, and oha!  
Prime Newcastle salmon,  
And Westphalia gammon:  
There is no mistake about that.  
All the world and his mother;  
Are jostling each other;  
City madams are "cutting it fat,"  
In silks, with their spouses  
In white hats and "blouses,"  
And no mistake about that.

Drags, go-carts, and chaises,  
Are flying like blazes:  
Prigs, princes, leary and flat,  
Oriental pretenders,  
And "slap up" West-enders,  
And no mistake about that.  
See! the Downs spread before us—  
Sweet saints! what a chorus—  
"Dorling's cards!" "Have a brush for your hat!"  
Noble soldiers and seamen,



THE BETTING RING.



Bet they've chiseled the "peamen,"  
And no mistake about that.  
If Fortune was in her  
Kind mood, and a winner  
You come off, don't book the thing pat.  
Only if the men "stump up,"  
Why then ye may jump up,  
For there is no mistake about that.  
But if lost is your rhino,  
The only thing I know,  
Is to render forthwith coram "Tatt;"  
And fork out instantly,  
Or you're a "levanter,"  
And no mistake about that.

Such was the scene and its philosophy; all that could make it what it has long been, and long may it so continue, a festival without its fellow on the round earth.

Our artist, it will be seen, has been again making up his book on the field, and we trust not unsuccessfully, in endeavouring to perpetuate the celebrity of this great national event, and although he who engraves and draws "Running Rein," is only "a hammer of wood and a drawer of water," after all, yet he does quite as much as James II., for the greatest efforts of that monarch's existence was, to preserve even a running reign. We beg our friend Punch's pardon, and that of all other professional punters, for thus trespassing on their domain, and if they only promise not to punish us for our presumption, we will take care in future not to be guilty of a similar offence.

We were last year so discursive in our illustrations and descriptions of the Derby—its saddling, and mounting, and starting, and running, and rubbing and settling—that we really apprehend the danger of incurring a charge of want of originality, by going over the same ground again. To say that the day was fine, the roads dusty, the company numerous, the champagne plenty, and the racing first-rate, would be, in effect, to state all that was worthy of observation; for, bar the accidents, there was hardly a single incident that requires the speciality of a separate notice. Thanks to Sir James Graham (and doubtless to his colleague Lord Stanley, who had always a dislike for the game) thimble-rigging of every description was strictly prohibited; and, as a matter of course, there was a proportionate curtailment of the fun in which ill-natured people used to indulge at seeing peculiarly green gentlemen done brown. It was rumoured on Tuesday, that it was the intention of the professional gamblers to kick up a riot and stop the racing on the following day; but the police had mustered in such significant force, that the vindictive design, if ever it existed, was very speedily abandoned. The muttered curses of the hell-ites at the sudden sanctimoniousness of the Home Secretary were not only loud but becomingly deep, and all appeared to agree in the opinion that no roads are so rough as those that have just been mended. At an early hour in the morning a number of discontented looking Israelites were employed in striking their tents, whilst an equally numerous portion of the Christian community betrayed the most unhappy concern at the ruthless innovation on their former customs and habits. The police, however, looked cool and determined, and hush-money being a thing as unavailing as unnecessary, the sounds of "Aculette," "make your game, gentlemen," "the hall's off," ceased, shall we add for ever, on Epsom Downs. On our arrival on the Downs, we were struck by the absence of the usual four-in-hands which formerly used to deck the sides of the course; but we subsequently discovered that this aristocratic portion of

the crowd had established a colony on the hill, where, no doubt, they found themselves more secure against the impertinent inquisitiveness of vulgar curiosity which never fails to become excited by the rifle-like noises of the champagne sharpshooters, and the contagious exhilaration that it produces.

The police were exceedingly civil and the crowd well conducted, and we learn that the proprietors of the refreshment booths reaped an unusually abundant harvest. We will now proceed to give an account of the race, as it is unnecessary to give any detailed description of our engravings, which, we have no doubt, will speak for themselves.

The scene on the road, the Warren, and the Betting Ring, will be recognized by all who have ever been to Epsom on the Derby-day as faithful delineations of these stirring localities. The portrait of the winner is by Herring—a sufficient warrant for its fidelity.

But our present affair is with the Derby—cynosure of so many hopes and fears—Midas-fingered, turning to gold bits of paper, whereon the name of the winner shall be inserted and drawn by the men of enterprise and spirit who patronise the system of "sweeps." The field consisted of nine-and-twenty, selected, in reference to certain outsiders, at the last moment, and proud in certain two favourites backed to beat the whole 153 during the last half year. Now, an anxious tryst is the starting post, where scrutiny exhausts itself in measuring thews and sinews, and every one is satisfied that the horse, or horses he has backed, will win. When the ring broke up—for the last time—ominous occasion! the state of the odds stood thus:—

5 to 1 agst The Ugly Buck	20 to 1 agst Orlando
3 to 1 — Ratan	20 to 1 — Akbar
10 to 1 — Running Rein	20 to 1 — Qui Tam
14 to 1 — Leander	20 to 1 — Bay Momus
15 to 1 — Ionian	

and fancy prices about the others. The history of the race is soon written; would that its fate admitted of a like facility of interpretation. The third attempt got the lot off, and the two favourites went away in front with the running, which they carried on to the Mile Post. There they were beaten, and it was taken up by Running Rein, with Colonel Peel's horses and Leander handy; one half the field beaten off before they reached the summit of the hill, as they rounded Tattenham Corner. Mann, who was riding Running Rein with great ease, was well clear of everything, and Leander was crossing towards the leader, when, in crossing the road, he fell, and broke one of his hind legs, and it was all over with him. No other change of account took place to the end, when Running Rein finished a clever winner by three-fourths of a length; Orlando second; Ionian third; Bay Momus fourth—all placed; the Buck fifth; and Ratan seventh.

Thus it hath been shown how the race was run—"concurrunt:—venit victoria lanta!" Ah! there's the rub. Previous to the race, lots of protests were made against the winner and Leander, each of which was suspected of coquetting about his age, and after it, Colonel Peel formally objected to Running Rein. What shall be the result? Thousands of lottery schemes are jeopardised, and racing sweeps; to say nothing about the settling for next week. Colonel Peel is a gentleman of honour, and will not, cannot, treat the question but upon grounds with which he is satisfied, not only in the letter but the spirit. A vast amount of public inconvenience must come of the case remaining undecided many more days. We earnestly hope, for the sake of the turf, and its respect in men's eyes, that the decision of the stewards may be held conclusive. Take it to a court of law—justice we had nearly said—and what odds are there in favour of the wrong? If dealt with on its merits, it is almost certain to go the wrong way. Once upon a time a country squire was sued at the assizes for a debt of whose existence he had never heard till served with process for its recovery. The party who brought the action, pro-

duced witnesses who swore that the money was due. When the counsel for the defence rose, the rural and simple-hearted defendant was struck dumb with astonishment to hear him speak thus—"Gentlemen of the Jury, we by no means deny that the debt was contracted; but here are two respectable witnesses to swear they saw my client pay it." And so they did, and the plaintiff was non-suited; his adviser not being prepared for such a stake of policy. Had "the other side" gone on its merits it would have gone to the wall. There is plenty of evidence to be had for a consideration in the neighbourhood of Westminster-hall to depose to Running Rein being own brother to the Trojan horse; it will be to the honour of the protector to carry his objection no farther than its truth admits of no reasonable question among men of plain and honest faith.

#### EPSOM RACES, TUESDAY.

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each; for 3-yr-olds, 6st 8lb; 4 yrs, 8st 10lb; 5 yrs, 9st 4lb; 6 yrs and aged, 9st 10lb. Craven Course.

Mr. Ford's The Odd Mixture, 3 yrs .. .. .	(Abdale) 1
Hon. S. Herbert's ch c by Ellis—Odessa, 3 yrs .. .. .	(Pettit) 2

Even on the Odd Mixture. The running was made at moderate speed by the Odessa colt, Dalesman second, and the rest in close attendance. They ran in company to the road, where the favourite took the second place, which he retained to the stand; here he challenged, was ahead in a few strides, and won a smart race by a neck. Dalesman a bad third, and the others tailed off.

The Woodcote Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added; for 2-yr-old colts, 8st 6lb; fillies, 8st 3lb. New T. Y. C.

Mr. Edward's f. Full Sail, by Liverpool .. .. .	(Whitehouse) 1
Mr. S. Scott's b c by Wintonian, out of Flight .. .. .	(Mann) 2
Lord G. Bentinck's b c Nereus, by Glaucus .. .. .	(Rogers) 3

7 to 4 agst Chapow, 5 to 2 agst Full-sail, and 3 to 1 agst Flight colt. The Flight colt sprung off with the lead, followed by Nereus and Chapow—Full-sail waiting. Without any material change they ran to the distance, where Chapow tried for the front, but swerved, and was beaten, Nereus at the same time having had enough of it. Full-sail then challenged, defeated the Flight colt at the end of the stand, and won rather cleverly by half a length; Nereus half a length from the second, and nothing else up. Sir S. Spry's filly was weighed for and mounted by Crouch, but contrived to dislodge him immediately, and after rolling over a complete summerset, to break away up the course. She cleared hedges and ditches in tolerable style, but ultimately fell into one, and was secured. Crouch did not sustain any injury.

The Manor Stakes, of five sovs each, with 40 added; for three-years-old, 6st 10lb; four years, 8st 7lb; five years, 8st 12lb; six years and aged, 9st 11lb. Mares and geldings allowed 5lb. The winner to be sold for 500 sovs, and the second to save his stake. Heats, two miles.

Mr. Wilson's ch h Hampton, 5 years .. .. .	(Bemetzreider) 1
Mr. C. Arundale's br g Jamie Falshaw, 4 years .. .. .	(Lye) 5

Hampton the favourite. The first heat won by a length, the second by a head. In our paper of last week we announced that a protest had been entered against Running Rein, on the ground that he is not the horse described in the nomination. The objectors were Lord Glasgow, Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Bowes, Mr. Ford, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Crookford, and John Scott. On Monday Lord Maidstone entered a protest against him and Leander, and it was fully expected that both cases would be gone into on their merits yesterday morning. Such, however, was not the fact; only the parties connected with the two horses were called upon, and sufficient evidence adduced by them to warrant the stewards to permit them to start for the Derby.



PORTRAIT OF "RUNNING REIN," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

8st 11lb; five, 9st; six, and aged, 9st 4lb. Mares and geldings allowed 5lb. The winner to be sold for £80, &c. Last half-mile. (12 subs.)  
Mr. E. R. Clark's Llangollen, 5 yrs .. .. . (Rogers) 1  
Mr. Greville's Molly Mogg, 3 yrs .. .. . 2  
Sir W. W. Wynn's Era, 3 yrs .. .. . 3  
Mr. Death's Ligh Dragoon, aged .. .. . fell.

Llangollen made all the running, and won easy by a length. Immediately after starting, the Light Dragoon's saddle slipped round, and Butler was thrown with great violence; he was taken up in a state of insensibility, and when we left the Downs, was supposed to have received serious, if not fatal injury.

#### THURSDAY.

The Surrey Cup (Handicap), value 200 sovs., with 660 sovs. in specie, being a subscription of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added from the Fund. Cup Course, two miles. (61 Subs.)

Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 5 yrs, 8st 6lb. .. .. .	1
Lord Lonsdale's Blackpod, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb. .. .. .	2

Sixteen ran. Won easy.

#### FRIDAY.

#### THE OAKS.

Princess .. .. .	1
Meropé .. .. .	2
Barricade .. .. .	3

Won by two lengths.

#### RAC-Y LINES ON A PIC-NIC AT EPSOM DOWNS.

#### WRITTEN SUR LE CHAMP!

Oh! Epsom Downs! have ye no trees,  
Beside your "Oaks" to shelter us?  
We're "Craven" (?) here some warming breeze,  
Not one that would quite swelter us,  
But such as those half-geld things  
Partaking Summer's heat with Spring's  
Ambrosial coolness, while we spread—  
Our Pic-Nic at—so much a head.  
Oh! Epsom Downs! ye Ups and Downs!  
Of many a reckless—thoughtless rake—  
We come not here for smiles or frowns  
Of Chance, but for Enjoyment's sake!  
We bring good store of pigeon pie  
Not made of birds that homeward fly  
To tell the issue of the run—  
Their task is care, but our's is fun!  
Oh! Epsom Downs! a running brook  
The Poet's eye doth charm of course—  
But we find greater joy to look  
On what?—upon a running horse!  
And then to turn when he is past  
To bright champagne, and see it glass'd  
To all around—oh! happy cheer!  
Though it be only once a year!  
But Epsom Downs! the getting home  
Is Pleasure's antidote and bane  
(As hath been said ere now by some,)  
To be jam'm'd up in that deep lane

#### RUNNING REIN.

Running Rein is a b c by The Sadler, out of Mab (Mr. Goodman's).—At Newmarket Second October Meeting won the T.Y.C. Plate, beating by three lengths Crenoline, Charlotte, Erica filly, Skeleton, Hashed Venison, Agnes colt, filly out of Prizeflower's dam (h bl), Georgiana colt, Amata, Sister to Pompey, and Audrey. Not placed for the Clearwell Stakes, won by Zenobia—not out this season.

#### WEDNESDAY.

#### THE DERBY STAKES.

Of 50 sovs. each, h ft., for three-year-olds; colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies, 8st. 2lb.; the owner of the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sovs. towards the police. Mile and a half. (155 Subs.)

Mr. A. Wood's b c Running Rein, by The Saddler out of Mab .. .. .	(Mann) 1
Colonel Peel's b c Orlando .. .. .	(Nat) 2
Colonel Peel's b c Ionian .. .. .	(G. Edwards) 3
Colonel Anson's b c Bay Momus .. .. .	(F. Butler) 4
Mr. J. Day's b c The Ugly Buck .. .. .	(J. Day, jun.) 0
Mr. J. Day's b c Voltri .. .. .	(W. Day) 0
Mr. Crookford's ch c Ratan .. .. .	(Rogers) 0
Mr. Bowes' b c T'Auld Squire .. .. .	(Holmes) 0
Sir G. Heathcote's ch c Akbar .. .. .	(Chapple) 0
Sir G. Heathcote's ch c Campanero .. .. .	(Perren) 0
Mr. Ford's b c Qui Tam .. .. .	(Robinson) 0
Mr. Ford's ch c Phalaris .. .. .	(Whitehouse) 0
Mr. J. Osborne's ch c Mount Charles .. .. .	(Bumby) 0
Lord G. Bentinck's b c Croton Oil .. .. .	(W. Howlett) 0
Mr. A. Hill's b c Beaumont .. .. .	(Calloway) 0
Mr. Lichtwald's b c Leander .. .. .	(Bell) 0
Mr. Gratwicke's ch c Needful .. .. .	(Cotton) 0
Mr. Forth's c The Ashted Pet .. .. .	(Boyce) 0
Mr. S. Herbert's c by Elis, out of Delightful .. .. .	(Sly) 0
Lord Glasgow's Amulet colt .. .. .	(Hesseltine) 0
Mr. Gregory's b c Loadstone .. .. .	(Darling) 0
Lord Westminster's bl c Lancet .. .. .	(Templeman) 0
Mr. St. Paul's b or ro c Telemachus .. .. .	(Marson) 0
Mr. F. Ongley's br c King of the Gipsies .. .. .	(Marlow) 0
Mr. Jones's br g British Tar .. .. .	(M. Jones) 0
Mr. Cuthbert's b c Beaumont .. .. .	(J. Howlett) 0
Lord Maidstone's Cockamaroo .. .. .	(Simpson) 0
Mr. Dixon's Dick Thornton .. .. .	(Darling, jun.) 0
Mr. Tophill's Elemi .. .. .	(Chifney) 0

The Epsom Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 35 added; three years old, 7st 10lb; four, 8st 11lb; five, 9st 2lb; six, and aged, 9st 6lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner is to be sold for 120 sovs. One mile.

Lord G. Bentinck's Misdal, 5 yrs .. .. . (Rogers) 1  
Mr. Stanbrough's b h Isleworth, 5 yrs .. .. . 2  
Won easy by a length. The winner was claimed.

The Walton Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 35 added; three years old, 7st 10lb; four, 8st 11lb; five, 9st 2lb; six, and aged, 9st 6lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. The winner to be sold for 120 sovs. Three-quarters of a Mile. New T.Y.C. (10 Subs.)

Mr. Booth's Camellino, aged .. .. .	(Sly) 1
General Wyndham's Hashed Venison, 3 yrs .. .. .	2
Mr. Payne's Audrey, 3 yrs .. .. .	3

Won cleverly by a length.

The Burgh Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 35 added; three years old, 8st 2lb; four,



Bristol, William Ransitt, Esq., red, with white cross bars. Julia, yawl, forty-two tons. G. Hammond Whalley Esq., red and blue striped. Kate, schooner, 94 tons. Cowes, Robert Bell, Esq., white and red stripes. Lady Louisa, 12 tons, Thomas Smith, Esq., blue. Lady of the Lake, 40 tons, Cowes, G. H. Widdon, Esq., red, yellow and red, horizontal. Leander, 30 tons, Liverpool, J. W. Hesthurst, Esq., white, red diagonal cross. Blue border. Little Nixen, 9 tons, Southampton, Robert Wright, Esq., blue and red quartered. La Naide, 40 tons, T. S. Barwell, Esq., 25 tons. Whale, 4 tons, Lord de Rosa, green. Mary, cutter, 25 tons, G. Ashlin and G. Rees, Esquires, white quartered with red Meteor, cutter, 25 tons, South Yarmouth, T. F. Renny, Esq., green cross, with white ground. Mermaid, 25 tons, Liverpool, John Gouldrod, Esq., a mermaid. Mestery, 25 tons, Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., blue pierced white, red Maltese Cross. Nereid, 17 tons, Rochester, T. Robinson, Esq., red, with St. Andrew's Cross. Nonpareil, 8 tons, Southampton, Gerard Harvey, Esq., white, with blue cross. Pearl, 130 tons, Southampton, the Most Noble the Marquis of Anglesey, blue pierced white, red Maltese Cross. Featherline, schooner, 11 tons, West Cowes, Lord C. Paget. Pet, 7 tons, Poole, T. and I. Wanhill, Esqrs., red. Phantom, 26 tons, A. O. Wilkinson, Esq., white and blue border. Psyche, 60 tons, Southampton, H. M. Freestun, Esq., R.N., purple, with white cross in centre. Queen Victoria, 22 tons, Thomas Smith, Esq., red. Queen Mab, 16 tons, Milford Haven, A. L. Barwell, Esq., Rival, 10 tons, William Sawyer, Esq., red and white quartered. Romulus, 32 tons, Lord Wharnclyffe, white. Sabrina, 21 tons, Henry Gibson, Esq., white before red. Saucy Jack, yawl, 11 tons, Lord A. Paget, M.P. Sea Gull, 30 tons, Liverpool, M. Melting, Esq., white on red ground. Sea Nymph, 10 tons, Southampton, C. Wheeler, Esq., jun., white before blue. Sophia, 23 tons, Thomas Groves, Esq., white and red. Sophia, 41 tons, Portsmouth, Capt. A. H. Earle, blue with white cross. Spartan, 13 tons, Aberdeen, Wm. Hogarth, Esq., blue, white, and blue vertically. Spout, yawl, 14 tons, Whitby, T. Richardson, Esq., white Maltese Cross on red ground. St. Margaret, 30 tons, John Radcliffe, Esq., Success, 20 tons, Robert Hope, Esq., blue over red. Sun, 39 tons, Richard Greene, Esq., St. George's Jack, with blue square in centre. Stoundinch, yawl, 63 tons, Cowes, Col. Bowers. Sylph, 8 tons, Southampton, John Coupland, Esq., blue and white quartered. Teal, 5 tons, J. G. Bergman, Esq., blue and white foul anchor. Termagant, 12 tons, Robert Wright, Esq., red and white quartered. Thetis, 25 tons, assure, F. Hogg, Esq., Transat, 21 tons, William Saunders, Esq., white, blue border, red cross. Triton, 23 tons, J. S. Christian, Esq., white with red vertical stripes. Victrola, 18 tons, T. and C. Stokes, Esq., blue with white cross. Violet, 25 tons, Hon. A. F. Berkeley. Wanderer, schooner, 141 tons, Benjamin Boyd, Esq., white, with red cross. Widgeon, 24 tons, T. E. Snook, Esq., red, with white star. Wasp, yawl, 25 tons, G. Taylor, Esq., Wild Duck, 8 tons, Lynn, Francis Cresswell, Esq., blue and white. Woman, schooner, 31 tons, Captain Armstrong, green, and white stripes. Yola, 23 tons, A. Craven, Esq., Maltese Cross. Zastora, 32 tons, Robert Lister, Esq., yellow, pierced with red. Zephyr, 37 tons, Ramsgate, Captain Hodges, blue, yellow, and red. Of the above-mentioned, all belong to London, excepting those with other ports attached to them, and all are cutters but one otherwise denominated. As several of the above yachts will appear in contests before the close of the season, particulars respecting their performance, &c., will, no doubt, be of interest to the public; consequently, next week's number will contain some interesting facts.

GREAT RUNNING MATCH OF ONE HUNDRED YARDS.—The great one hundred yards race, for £50 a side, between John Smith, the Regent-street Pet, and Robinson, of Newton Moor, two men of considerable celebrity as runners, took place on Monday, at Ealing, in the presence of a vast assemblage of sporting men, of all grades. The match had created very considerable interest, and good sums had been laid out at 5 to 4 on Robinson, odds which, at the time of starting, increased to 6 to 4, with takers amazingly shy. At about six in the evening, the preliminaries having been arranged, the signal was given, and the men went away. Smith had a trifling advance for a few yards, when Robinson colared him, and they were abreast for a second. Robinson then dashed away from him, and won the race by three yards.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Saturday last her Majesty honoured this house with her presence. The performances were "Zampa," "La Gitana," scenes from "Don Pasquale," and the ballet of "Alma." On Tuesday "Don Pasquale" was repeated with nothing remarkable attending upon its representation. On Thursday, for Lablache's benefit, Cimarosa's graceful and witty opera, "Il Matrimonio Segreto," was performed, and most splendidly, too. Perhaps there is no character in his repertoire that develops Lablache's humour more than the old deaf Don. The duet "Le Fiato," alone is worth a million of other things that would rival if they could. In the ballet Cerito was more etherealised than ever, and bids fair to remove the great Fanny from her throne. Cerito is certainly improved to a wonderful degree; she once was agile wood—she now is graceful caoutchouc, or, more truly, one of the Graces themselves.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The seventh performance took place on Wednesday evening, under the direction of the Duke of Cambridge. Conductor, Sir H. R. Bishop: Leaders, Mr. F. Cramer and Mr. Loder: Organ, Mr. Lucas. The following was the programme:—

PART I.	
Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice".....	Handel.
Air, Miss E. Birch, "What, though I trace".....	Handel.
Quintette, Salvi, Hobbs, Hawkins, Machin, and Staudigl "Ah, l'oscio" (Joseph).....	Mehul.
Recit. and Air, Madame Caradori, "Deh parlate".....	Cimarosa.
Selection from a Service in C, "Gloria".....	Cherubini.
Air, Madame Castellani, "With verdure clad".....	Haydn.
Aria, Herr Staudigl, "Possenti Numi".....	Mozart.
Grand Chorus, "Immortal Lord" (Deborah).....	Handel.
PART II.	
Overture (Ariadne).....	Handel.
Recitative and Air, Madame Caradori, "Oh invito".....	Zingarelli.
Glee, Miss E. Birch, Messrs. Hawkins, Dobbs, Peck, and Machin, "O bird of eve".....	Lord Mornington.
Aria, Signor Salvi, "Rendi il sereno".....	Handel.
Chorus, "The many rend the skies".....	Handel.
Aria, Madame Castellani, "Dove sono".....	Mozart.
Air, Herr Staudigl, "Al tardor della vendetta".....	Handel.
Chorus, "O sing praises".....	J. S. Bach.

In this concert the mighty genius of Handel prevailed, as it ought, over all the musicians of the earth. All other things seemed weak and puerile, contrasted with his gigantic, muscular power; and yet, ever and anon, he was gentle as when "Nightingales mourn their loves." The anthem was finely performed by Miss E. Birch, Messrs. Hawkins, Hobbs, and Machin, with chorus—the splendid fugue was given in a masterly style. Mdme. Castellani sang Haydn's "With verdure clad" (may we dare to say so?) better than Dorus Gras did the other night, at Braham's benefit concert. Herr Staudigl was, as usual, equally great in everything he undertook—Handel, Haydn, Mozart, &c.—in short, let it be good music, and the better it is, the better is he. Salvi sang Handel's "Lord remember David," with the Italian words, to which it was originally composed, and need we say, beautifully? Bach's fugue is elaborate, but none of his productions equal Handel's, in clearness of design and neatness of execution. The whole concert was a treat of the highest order.

EXETER HALL.

The only great choral meeting for this season, of the upper singing schools, instructed on the method of Wilhelm, took place at Exeter-hall, on Thursday evening last, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah.

This was something truly worth seeing as well as hearing: to witness an auditory, or rather the occupants of that part of a public place, commonly so called, each with a music scroll, and moreover, intending to sing from it;—and then again that auditory, or cantitory, without an instrument to guide them, singing well, and well in tune, was one of those wonders which we reverence in the records of antiquity, but were very sceptical about in our own days, until we heard the performance on Thursday evening.

The hall was crowded to excess, but chiefly by those who took part in the performance, which sufficiently accounts for the few encores; for as Dr. Pangloss says, "On their own merits modest men are dumb." The venerable Bishop of Gloucester, however, kindly interfered between their modesty and their wish, and caused several things to be repeated. The entrance of Benedict into the select part of the hall, was hailed with unequivocal symptoms of delight on the part of the general audience. We were glad to perceive that the ear for madrigal is not deaf—some of the compositions in that style were most enthusiastically received, and the massive effect of the congregated voices in simple airs was grand in the extreme. There was no organ—it was *vox et preterea nihil*, but in the very best acceptance of the phrase. It was one of those things—

That may, perchance, salute our ears  
E'en once in every thousand years.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—BRAHAM'S CONCERT.

On Monday night last this theatre was opened for the reception of a most elegant and numerous audience, who were delighted with the treat provided for them. The veteran Braham never sang better in our recollection; his voice is "primævo in flore juvenatæ," and his style of singing was certainly more chaste and finished than it has been of late years. His performance, or rather musical declamation, of "In splendour bright" was truly magnificent, and his "Deeper and deeper still" continues to be his exclusive property in the domain of vocal eloquence. The selection from the "Creation" was very finely given by Madame Dorus Gras, Mrs. Newton, Herr Staudigl, and the *beneficiaire*. "With verdure clad," was deliciously sung by Madame Dorus Gras; Mrs. Newton gave "The marvellous works" most brilliantly, and was encored; and Staudigl was perfectly electrifying in "Rolling in foaming billows." Between the first and second parts the unrivalled Lindley played a solo on the violoncello, with unabated vigour and tone. His double stopping and harmonies must have surprised Offenbach, had he been in the house. The second and third parts were miscellaneous, and afforded ample opportunity to everybody to display the amount and versatility of their ge-

nus. Miss Alleyne was encored in Bishop's song, "Peace inviting," and the Misses Williams sang the duet of the "Merry gipsies" very admirably. Mr. Hamilton Braham possesses a splendid voice and is rapidly improving as a vocalist. We are happy to give a similar opinion of his brother Charles. We must not forget Blagrove's air, with variations, on the violin, which was most deservedly and rapturously applauded. The orchestra was deficient in wind instruments—it was quite amusing to hear two or three violins, in the absence of trombones, attempt to give effect to the crash-chords that occur between the first and second parts of Mozart's overture of Zauberflöte. But we must not criticise a concert of this kind as if it were one of a series. There was certainly enough (we were going to say too much) to admire.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The third concert of this national institution was given on last Saturday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and was fully and fashionably attended; the following was the programme:—

PART I.	
Overture (MS.)—"Undine".....	Miss Bendixen.
Chorus—"Come gentle Spring" (Seasons).....	Haydn.
Aria—"Lacina chia piangis," Miss E. Mason (Armida).....	Handel.
Serenade ed Allegro Gioioso—Pianoforte, Miss Barker (King's Scholar).....	Mendelssohn.
Solo and Chorus—"Dryads, Sylphs," Miss Marshall (Time and Truth).....	Handel.
Aria—"Deh per questo," Miss Lear (La Clemenza di Tito).....	Mozart.
Duetto—"Qual Anciente," Misses Marshall and S. Flower.....	Marcello.
Finale to the First Act of Medea—The principal parts by Misses Barrett and J. Davies, Messrs. Garstin, Bloxsome, and Latter.....	Mayer.
BETWEEN THE PARTS.	
Fantasia on Themes from Moise, Harp, Mr. J. Thomas.....	Parish Alvares.
PART II.	
Andante and Rondo from Concerto in D, Pianoforte, Mr. Wilkinson.....	Mendelssohn.
Aria—"Per pietà," Miss Messent (Così fan tutte).....	Mozart.
Madrigal—"Flow, oh my tears" (1599).....	Bennett.
Fantasia on Themes from Zampa—Violoncello, Mr. Horatio Chipp.....	Hausmann.
Terzetto—"In quel soggiorno," Misses Graham and D'Ernst, and Mr. Latter (Teobaldo ed Isolina).....	Morlacchi.
Finale to the Second Act of Il Don Giovanni.....	Mozart.
Leader, Mr. Loder.—Conductor, Mr. C. Lucas.	

The overture by Miss Bendixen is an extraordinary production for a young lady; it abounds with passages which would not disgrace even Mendelssohn himself (who was present, and applauded it much). Marcello's duetto was very cleverly sung by Misses Marshall and S. Flower, and was deservedly encored. Miss Lear sang Mozart's "Deh per questo" in a most artistical style, and Mr. H. Chipp's performance of Hausmann's fantasia for the violoncello gave promise that at no very distant time he will rank with the first professors of his instrument. It was altogether an excellent concert, and gave proof of how much native talent there is if it can but meet with encouragement. The institution's most zealous patron, the Earl of Westmoreland, is expected to be shortly in town.

SOCIETÀ ARMONICA.

The fourth concert of this society took place on Monday evening last at the Hanover-square Rooms, when, we think, there was a fuller assemblage of dilettanti than on any previous occasion. The following was the programme—

PART I.	
Symphony, in C Minor.....	Beethoven.
Aria, Signor Salvi, "A te dirò" (Roberto Devereux).....	Donizetti.
Fantasia, Oboe, Mr. Grattan Cooke.....	Cooke.
Aria, Mrs. Alexander Newton, "O dolce concerto," Flute Obligato (Drouet), Mr. Card.....	Mozart.
Fantasia, Violin, Signor Cesare Rossi, on airs from "Lucresia Borgia".....	Rossi.
Ballade, Madame Dorus Gras, "Quand je quittais la Normandie" (Robert le Diable).....	Meyerbeer.
MS. Overture.....	Parish Alvares.
PART II.	
Overture to Euryanthe.....	Weber.
Romanza, Signor Salvi, "Ciel pietoso, Ciel clemente" (Oberto di St. Bonifacio).....	Verdi.
Grand Concertante Duet, for two Harps, with Orchestral accompaniments, Mr. Parish Alvares and Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton.....	Parish Alvares.
Air, Madame Dorus Gras, "Le Serment".....	Auber.
Grand Capriccio, for the Violin, Signor Cesare Rossi.....	Rossi.
Song, Mrs. Alexander Newton, "O come to the green-wood".....	Mendelssohn.
Overture, "La Clemenza di Tito".....	Mozart.
Conductor, Mr. Forbes.—Leader, Mr. Loder.	

The great attractions of the evening were Mdme. Dorus Gras, and Signor Salvi, who were perseveringly encored in everything they sang—"a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance"—we hate encores. Mrs. Newton has a beautiful and flexible voice, but, perhaps, *un pocchino piu filata*, it would be better Rossi's reputed pupil and *protege*, Signor Cesare Rossi, played twice with considerable effect, but we do not "much affect" his music. Grattan Cooke's Fantasia on the Oboe was exquisite, but the chief novelties of the evening in the instrumental department were the compositions and performance of Mr. Parish Alvares, each of which was loudly applauded.

His manuscript overture, with which the first part terminated, is not, perhaps, the most original production in the world, but it is admirably instrumented and proved highly effective. The duet for two harps, by the composer and Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton, was exquisitely performed. The fifth concert will take place on the 3rd of June. Ernst is engaged, with the following vocalists: Madame Castellani, Miss M. B. Hawes, Signor Pergetti, &c.

Mr. Webster, the spirited and liberal lessee of the Haymarket Theatre, has made the following announcement:—

"Theatre Royal Haymarket.—The Prize Comedy.—Mr. Webster begs to announce that the committee to award the prize of £500, with contingent advantages, for the best prose comedy, illustrative of British manners and customs, at their twentieth meeting, this day, arrived at the following decision:—Resolved, unanimously, that the prize be awarded to the comedy of "Quid Pro Quo; or, The Day of Dupes." Signed, Charles M. Young, Esq.; E. R. Moran, Esq.; Henry Otley, Esq.; J. Clarke Searle, Esq.; The Rev. Alex. Dyce; G. P. R. James, Esq.; Charles Kemble, Esq., chairman. May 18, 1844." So it seems a comedy at last has been selected from the multitude of candidate pens. We do not, we confess, much like the baptism; it puts us in mind of Green's "Tu Quoque;" but what's in a name? Many of Shakespeare's plays have no affinity with their titles, and perhaps in this, the chosen comedy, we may have occasion to give a "Quid Pro Quo," or confess that we live in the "Day of Dupes!"

Signori Salvi and Sivi are engaged for the ensuing Oxford festival. TAMBUKINI.—We regret to learn that this distinguished *artiste* has suffered the loss of 250,000 francs, by the failure of the Paris banker, Caccia.

M. THALBERG.—The grand morning concert of this great Pianist is announced to take place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday next, May 28th, at two o'clock. Independent of some excellent vocal music and the *beneficiaires* own wonderful powers, a Mons. Vivier (his first appearance in London), will perform *four parts simultaneously* on the Horn! *Credere quis possit?*

THE LIBERATOR IN LOVE.—(From the Morning Post.)—The rumour in reference to the Liberator being about to re-enter the holy bonds of wedlock with a fair and highly accomplished sister of an F.T.C.D., is more than credibly believed; the matter is now considered as settled. The bride elect's brother, who is a native of Belfast, and about six and twenty years of age, obtained his fellowship by very distinguished answering in June, 1839, and during the vicereignty of Lord Fortescue, received his dispensation from holy orders, consequently is one of the few lay Fellows of the University. On the occasion, three or four years ago, of Mr. O'Connell's visit to the north, he was very hospitably entertained by this young gentleman's father, who likewise presided at one of his meetings in Belfast. This was the first time Mr. O'Connell had seen his intended, who had just then returned from school.

POSTAGE CURIOSITIES.—At the late meeting of the Royal Institution, Lord Prudhoe, President, in the chair, the Rev. John Barlow gave a communication on what he termed the chemical and mechanical processes, &c., of the postage system. Some curious calculations were included in the essay, in the course of which it appeared that more than 220,000,000 of chargeable letters were posted in 1843. Now, taking a common-sized letter as an unit, this quantity would pave a road twenty-five yards wide (the average width of Oxford-street, pavement included), from the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, to the entrance of the city of Oxford. Or, supposing all the letter-boxes in the United Kingdom to be open twelve hours in the day, and to communicate with one large spout, the letters would keep flowing through it at the rate of fourteen every second in the year.

JOHN CLARE, THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PEASANT.

[We take from a Northampton paper the following poetical pieces, the latest productions of the pen of one of whom bright things were once sung, and whose brief period of prosperity was followed by a sad eclipse, which has not, happily, deepened into that total darkness which leaves the life of the sufferer without value, and the sorrow of friends without hope. John Clare has long been an inmate of the Northampton Lunatic Asylum; but he is not unvisited by the Spirit of Song, and we trust that he finds solace in that exercise of the mind, which the yet living sense of the beauties of Nature can bestow. The two following pieces were recently given by him to a gentleman, who visited him in his confinement, and we are sure that our readers will welcome them. For the slight defects that may be perceived in them, there is but too sad and sufficient a reason, and one which disarms all criticism; but they have a felicity of thought and expression amply compensating for them, and we feel much pleasure in thinking we may be able to make them more widely known.—Ed. I. L. N.]

TO A ROSE-BUD IN TUMBLE LIFE.

Sweet, uncultivated blossom, Dear'd in Spring's refreshing dews, Dear to every gaze's bosom, Fair to every eye that views; Opening bud, whose youth can charm us, Thine be many a happy hour; Spreading rose, whose fragrant warm us— Flourish long, my lovely flower!	When fit time and reason grant thee Leave to quit thy parent tree, May some happy hand transplant thee To a station suiting thee; On some lover's faithful bosom May at thou then thy sweets reg'n; An' open such unfading blossom Open charms as sweet as thine!
Though pride looks disdainful on thee, Scorning scorn to mean as thine, Although fortune frowns upon thee, Lovely blossom, ne'er repine; Heath unbought is ever with thee, What their wealth can never gain; Innocence doth garments gild thee, Such as fashion apes in vain.	Till that time, may joys increasing Thy hard's every wish fulfil! When that's come, may joys increasing Make thee blest and happier still! Flourish fair, thou flower of decay's, Pride of each admiring swain— Envy of despairing ladies— Queen of Walk-berd's lonely plain!

TO THE LARK.

Bird of the morn! When roscate clouds begin To show the opening dawn, Thy singing does begin; And o'er the sweet green fields and happy vales Thy pleasant song is heard, mix'd with the morning gales.	When morning has begun To gild the mountain's brow! How beautiful it is to see them soar so blest, Winnowing thy russet wings above thy twi- chy nest; Bird of the summer's day! How oft I stand to hear Then sing thy airy way, With music wild and clear, Thou becom'st a speck upon the sky, Small as those clouds that crumble where I lie! Thou bird of happiest song! The Spring, and Summer too, Is thine the months along, The woods and vales to view, If climes were ever green thy song would be The sunny music of eternal glee!
Bird of the sun! How beautiful art thou	

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE DUKEDOM OF SUSSEX.—The House of Lords met on Thursday morning, and sat in a Committee of Privileges, Earl Shaftesbury in the chair. The attendance of peers was exceedingly numerous, and the space below the bar was literally crammed with barristers and strangers. At the sitting of their lordships at ten o'clock, the order for taking the petition of Sir Augustus D'Este claiming the Dukedom of Sussex into consideration was read, after which Sir Thomas Wilde (with whom are Mr. Erie, Q.C., and Mr. Wilde, jun.) said he had the honour to appear with his learned friend before their lordships in support of the claim of Sir Augustus D'Este to the dukedom of Sussex, and he trusted that the evidence and circumstances he should lay before the house would fully establish the claim of his client. After some further preliminary remarks, the learned counsel said their lordships would no doubt recollect that his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, son of his Majesty George III., was born in the year 1773; that when travelling, at an early age, his Royal Highness, in 1792, met with Lady Augusta Murray and her mother, the Countess of Dunmore, at Rome. At this period the Duke of Sussex had not attained the age of twenty-one; an intimacy took place, and the result was a private marriage between his Royal Highness and her ladyship, at Rome. In 1793 his Royal Highness and her ladyship were again publicly married by banns, at the Church of St. George, Hanover-square, London; but he considered the principal question for their lordships' decision would relate to the marriage at Rome, whether that could be considered a legal and valid ceremony or not. The learned counsel then proceeded to read portions of the correspondence between the late Duke of Sussex and Lady Augusta Murray, previous to and after their marriage at Rome, and in London, in all of which his Royal Highness contends for their validity, and appears anxious that it should be generally known that he considered the present claimant, Sir Augustus D'Este, to be his lawful and legitimate child. The inquiry is likely to occupy several days, consequently it is impossible to give a detailed report as it proceeds. The decision of their lordships will be the great point of interest and importance.—The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Waddington, are in attendance to watch the case on behalf of the Crown.—Sir Augustus D'Este occupies the box in which the Usher of the Black Rod (Sir Augustus Clifford) generally sits, and takes the deepest interest in the proceedings.

Wednesday being the first day of term, the judges took their seats in their respective courts at the early hour of ten o'clock, the Lord Chancellor having discontinued the ancient practice of entertaining them and the Queen's Counsel at breakfast. A very considerable diminution has taken place in the arrears of cases by the act enabling the courts to determine such matters out of term. The arrears are now very trifling to what they were some time ago. In the Court of Queen's Bench there are 85 applications for new trials; three cases were moved in Michaelmas term, 1842, and the others commenced in Michaelmas term last. The special paper and demurrer list contain the names of 34 causes. In the Court of Common Pleas the remanet paper exhibits seven causes, and the new trial list only 27, none of which were moved for earlier than Hilary Term last. There are 10 waiting for the judgment of the Court, and 21 demurrers are set down for hearing. In the Court of Exchequer there are only nine rules in the peremptory paper; in the special paper, six for judgment, and eight for argument. In the new trial list there are three for judgment, and 27 for argument, none of which were moved for before the present year.

SCOTLAND.

OPENING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The General Assembly opened its proceedings on Thursday with the usual pomp and circumstance. In the forenoon his Grace the Lord High Commissioner held a levee in the Throne Room of Holyrood Palace, which was attended by a very numerous company. On the levee being finished, his Grace, with the usual *cortège*, proceeded from the Palace to the High Church to hear a sermon by the Moderator. After sermon by Principal Macfarlan, his Grace proceeded to the new Assembly Hall, when Dr. Macfarlan took the chair, and opened the Assembly by prayer. He then addressed the meeting, congratulated them on being able to meet in the elegant hall provided for their accommodation, and concluded by proposing the Rev. Principal Lee as his successor in the Moderator's chair. The proposition was hailed by loud cries of "Agree, agree; and Principal Lee was introduced and took the Moderator's chair. His Grace the Lord High Commissioner then addressed the assembly, and intimated that her Majesty had directed him to state that £2000 should be placed in the hands of the assembly, for the promotion of Christian knowledge and the principles of the reformed religion in the highlands and islands of Scotland. The Moderator begged leave, in the name of the General Assembly, to return her Majesty their warmest thanks for her munificent donation of £2000. The Assembly then proceeded to transact some matters of routine, and then adjourned.

LAUNCESTON ELECTION.—On Monday morning at nine o'clock, the election of a representative for the borough of Launceston took place at the Market-house in that town, which was temporarily fitted up for the occasion. The mayor, Richard Dingley, Esq., with some of the gentlemen of the corporation, and the committee of Rear-Admiral Bowles, simultaneously, at the above hour, entered the building, and took their places on the platform. After the precept was read, and also the usual Acts of Parliament, and the oaths had been administered, Mr. Smith proposed to the electors for their suffrages, William Bowles, Esq., one of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Navy, and Rear-Admiral of the Blue, as a fit person to succeed Sir H. Hardinge, their late representative. Mr. Wills seconded the nomination. The mayor asked if any other candidate was to be proposed. Mr. Morgan proposed, in opposition to Admiral Bowles, John King Lethbridge, Esq. Mr. Longman seconded the nomination. Mr. Lethbridge immediately presented himself to the front of the hustings, amidst the cheers of the assembly, and said that he could not, consistently with his private duties, think of being placed in the situation of their parliamentary representative, much as he valued their friendship, and the honour they would confer on him. He had social duties; to the country he had public duties to perform, which forbade his accepting any office of the sort at present. The mayor then declared the choice of the electors to have fallen on Rear-Admiral Bowles as their representative in Parliament. Admiral Bowles then said that he returned the electors his most sincere thanks for the honour they had done him in electing him as their representative in parliament; and after a few further observations the meeting broke up, giving three cheers for the gallant admiral.

In No. 88 of the *Quarterly Review* we find the following statement regarding the propagation of sound:—"When the ground is hard and dry, or rests upon a continuous stratum of rock, sound is propagated to a great distance; and hence it is the practice in many countries to ascertain the approach of horsemen by applying the ear to the ground. The sound of cannon has been heard at a great distance. Guns discharged at Carlsroon were heard as far as Denmark, a distance of at least 120 miles. In sailing from Asia Minor to Egypt, Dr. Clarke heard the sound of a sea-fight at a distance of 130 miles. Dr. Hearn heard guns fired at Stockholm, in 1695, at the distance of 180 British miles; and the cannonade of a naval engagement between the Dutch and English, in 1672, was heard across England as far as Shrewsbury, and even in Wales, a distance of above 200 miles." The good people of Dover assert that they heard the cannonading of Waterloo; and we also read of a sentinel at Windsor Castle, who heard St. Paul's Cathedral clock strike thirteen, which, as the story goes, saved him from the forfeit consequent upon sleeping on his post, or, in other words, death.



## DESTRUCTION OF NAWORTH CASTLE, BY FIRE.



BURNING OF NAWORTH CASTLE—FROM A DRAWING MADE ON THE SPOT.

We regret to record the destruction by fire of this most perfect and interesting of the Border Castles that have existed to our time. Sir Walter Scott has well described it as "one of those extensive baronial seats which marked the splendour of our ancient nobles, before they exchanged the hospitable magnificence of a life spent among a numerous tenantry for the uncertain honours of Court attendance, and the equivocal rewards of Ministerial favour."

This extensive and interesting structure, situated in the parish of Brampton, at a distance of eleven miles north-east of Carlisle and three from Brampton, was the baronial residence of the Lords of Gilsland, and a seat of the Earl of Carlisle. The distressing intelligence of the fire reached Carlisle at five o'clock on Saturday evening last, and it was soon confirmed by the ominous smoke that rose from the hills beyond Brampton, amidst which the castle was beautifully situated, on elevated ground, overlooking the Vale of Irthing. A special train was immediately despatched from the station of the Newcastle line, conveying the powerful fire-engines of this borough, with a suitable force of policemen, and in less than an hour after the alarm had reached Carlisle, the engines had arrived at the scene of destruction.

We regret to say, however, that, notwithstanding this despatch, the fire had made such a rapid progress, that it was soon quite evident there was no chance whatever of saving the venerable castle. There was a very scanty supply of water, for although there was a tank of considerable size over the keep, and some springs were within the walls, they were wholly insufficient to produce any perceptible effect upon the conflagration; and, in spite of every effort that could be made, the fire speedily involved the whole building, the dryness of the old wainscot rendering it as inflammable as touchwood.

The fire, it appears, was first discovered about half-past three o'clock, and not at noon, as before stated, by a son of Mr. Orridge, the Governor of Carlisle Gaol, who happened accidentally to be present, and it was owing to his presence of mind that assistance was procured in time to save any of the property. There were none but

women in the castle when the fire was discovered, and the young gentleman ran not less than two miles to Kirkhaug, where there are some collieries belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, to procure assistance, and also despatched messengers to Carlisle and Brampton.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the porter's-lodge, in consequence of the flues being out of order or too much intersected with wood: and although there was at first a report that it was the act of an incendiary, this is certainly not the impression now. The flames soon spread through the entire quadrangle, burning with such intense fury as almost to defy the great exertions made under the directions of John Ramshay, Esq., to save the relics of antiquity, books, panel pictures, and ancient furniture with which the building was stored. At about six o'clock, it may be said to have reached its height.

There, one by one was heard to fall  
The tower, the donjon-keep, the hall;  
Each rushing down with thunder sound  
A space the conflagration drowned,  
Till gathering strength again it rose,  
Announced its triumph in its close;  
Shook wide its light the landscape o'er,  
Then sunk—and Naworth was no more!

By eight o'clock, the castle was burnt down, with the exception of the steward's residence on the western and a portion of Belted Willie's Tower on the eastern side of the quadrangle. The amount of property saved is more than might have been expected, but the damage done is altogether irreparable. Much of the magnificent tapestry has been consumed, and the stately halls are utterly destroyed. The regret and consternation which this disastrous fire has spread through the country cannot be described. Naworth had long been an object of local pride and of great interest to all visitors to the district. It was, in fact, one of the most important of the "sights" in Cumberland.

Naworth Castle was built by Ralph Lord Dacre, soon after 1335,

partly of white, and part of red freestone; and though, with its mantling ivy, it wore the aspect of great antiquity, it was, by no means, ruinous. The property passed into the family of the Howards by marriage. Lord William Howard, third son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk—the famous "Belted Will" of Border history, and ancestor to the Earls of Carlisle—succeeded to it and a large domain annexed, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in right of his wife Elizabeth, sister of George Lord Dacre, who died without heirs male. He was Warden of the Western Marches, and was distinguished for his learning and literary research, as well as for the rigour with which he repelled the excesses of the daring moss-troopers who ventured to foray in his district. In the Castle of Naworth, his private apartments, comprising a bedroom, oratory, and library, as well as the "Bilboa blade, by marchmen felt," the broad and studded belt in which he wore it, his embroidered gloves, and splendid suit of armour, were shown to the public, in addition to the other objects of interest in the castle. Sir Walter Scott, in allusion to these memorials, says:—"As the ancient books and furniture have remained undisturbed, the venerable appearance of these apartments, and the armour scattered around the chamber, almost lead us to expect the arrival of the Warden in person." All these relics have either been consumed in the fire, or hopelessly damaged in removal.

The castle was a fine fortress, placed upon the edge of a ravine, overlooking a large expanse of ground; its amazingly thick walls being measured not by feet, but yards, and its secret winding passages, dungeons, portcullised gateways, and narrow stone staircases, all speaking of a period and a place that required watchfulness and defence before comfort and embellishment. In plan it was quadrangular, and placed at a point where two foaming brooks, before their confluence, swept down the hill at the opposite sides of a precipitous rock. It was only to be reached from the south, where it had formerly been protected by a double moat, whilst a barbican defended the drawbridge. Here the principal front extended to a length of 208 feet. This front was guarded at each end by a lofty battlemented tower, from a corner of which sprang a slender watch-turret. The grand gateway led into the outer court, and above it were boldly sculptured in stone the armorial bearings of families who possessed the castle before it came into the hands of the Howards. To gain admission to the great courtyard the visitor had to pass through a low narrow archway, that pierced the main building not quite in a line with the grand gateway we have mentioned. Out of this courtyard, which, from the picturesque appearance given to it by oriel windows, sculptured doorways, fantastic chimneys, and thick bushes of climbing ivy, demanded something more than a passing glance, many entrances led into the interior of the mansion.

Among the apartments should first be mentioned the Great Hall, seventy feet by twenty-four, chiefly lighted by a large bay window; the ceiling being paneled with 120 portraits of the Saxon and early English monarchs. The dining-room was tapestried, and hung with many historical portraits. Upon the ceiling of the chapel was painted the genealogical tree of the Howards, and of the previous owners of Naworth. The guard-room, 116 feet long, formed a sort of gallery in the south front for armour and paintings: among the latter was a fine portrait of Charles I., by Vandyke; Sir Walter Raleigh; Lord William Russell, winding up his watch for the last time before his execution; Queen Bess in an enormous ruff; Arthur Lord Capel, beheaded in 1648. Here too were shown the relics of "Belted Will," his cradle, military saddle, gloves, and "broad and studded belt," alluded to in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and whence (according to Scott) the Lord Warden of the Marches derived his well-known epithet.



LANERCOST PRIORY, NEAR NAWORTH.

Passing from the guard chamber into one of the towers on the south front, a dark cavernous passage led to Lord William's bed-chamber. The room was furnished with appliances of defence, and means of escape to boot. The first consisted in a floor formed of a composition as hard as stone, and doors of enormous thickness, secured with bars and bolts past counting. The second in a secret apartment, vaulted, and without light, entrance to which was gained by removing a portion of the wainscot paneling. A winding staircase conducted from the sleeping apartment to a room above, stored with books and manuscripts.

Alongside the place of study was the place of prayer. The oratory contained a quantity of carved wood brought from the neighbouring priory of Lanercost, and a confessional. The books, furniture, &c. in these apartments were thrown from the window; the apartments have escaped, but the lower part of the tower is much burnt. Before descending from this "peaceful citadel," we might have conducted the reader to the watch-turret, thence to gaze upon the whole vale of Lanercost, scattered with villages and farms, woods and pastures, that stretch away to the border highlands.

The dungeons (to make a rapid transition from airy turrets to earless dens) are formidable affairs indeed. Not a ray of light was allowed to penetrate, and rings in the wall remained to show that my lord-warden knew how to keep a prisoner when he had caught him.

The castle is stated to have been insured to the amount of £10,000; but the loss to the lover of architectural antiquities must be irreparable.

Naworth Castle was not often the residence of the noble family to whom it belonged, as they preferred the greater splendour and convenience of Castle Howard, in Yorkshire, where they are at present residing; but, in the shooting season, the younger members of the family and their friends assembled at Naworth to enjoy the field sports, for which the wild character of the surrounding country affords peculiar facilities.

We have mentioned the Priory of Lanercost. The ruins of the monastic buildings are very extensive, and are situated in a secluded vale, watered by the Irthing, surrounded by well-wooded heights, and very near to Naworth. The arch of the gate-house remains; the church is cruciform; it consists of a nave, with only one aisle (the north), and a transept; and a choir, with a low embattled square tower at the intersection of the cross: the western doorway is very fine. Among the other remains, are the Prior's Lodgings and the Hospitium, the Cloisters and Refectory, or great dining-hall. The church, except the western front, is in the transition style from the Norman to the early English. The Priory was founded in the middle of the twelfth century, and the monks of Lanercost are of some celebrity. At the suppression of monasteries, the site of the Priory was granted to Sir Thomas Dacre, an illegitimate son of Thomas Lord Dacre, of Naworth Castle: upon the death of the last of this family, without male issue, the Priory estate reverted to the Crown, and is now held on lease by the Earl of Carlisle.

Such of our readers as may be induced to visit Naworth and Lanercost, or who wish to learn more of their histories, should provide themselves with a neatly compiled "Account" of these interesting places, published by Jefferson, of Carlisle.



INTERIOR OF NAWORTH CASTLE, DURING THE CONFLAGRATION.



## ASCENSION DAY AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Holy-Thursday, popularly named "Barge-Day" at Newcastle, is a similar aquatic display of Lord Mayor's Day in London; but from the comparative smallness of the town, and the greater portion of the inhabitants having some connection with naval affairs, the interest is more universal. In every warehouse, workshop, and factory, the calculations are made of the tardy arrival of the important day. The pence are carefully collected, and plans arranged for a grand show. In the dock-yards, boat-builders, foundries, glass-works, potteries, chemical works, soaperies, white-lead factories, coal barge villages, roperies, sail-cloth lofts, and the little shipping stations, all is preparation. New gigs are built, old boats repaired, dashing flags, gaudy painting, new oars are all actively in process, to do honour to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, on this day, as conservator of the river, when proclaiming the bounds of his jurisdiction on "the coaly Tyne." Such was the scene on Thursday week, when the sonorous major bell of St. Nicholas boomed forth the hour of six, and the streets were filled with thousands of men and boys hurrying to the river side. The sound of the bells was soon lost in the roar of the castle guns, for the Mayor was about to embark. The bridge presented one mass of anxious faces; every spot of the quay, the barges, the outer tier of shipping, the rigging, being clustered with spectators.

First, stately flowed on in measured time the Mayor's barge, his worship recognising and acknowledging the hearty cheers of the different groups, surrounded by his friends. But observe the easy regular strokes of the Trinity barge, with the embrowned cargo of vigorous-looking men; in close proximity was the River Jury-barge, with its citizen passengers; then, the gaily-decked snug-awned steamer, with the Corporation Companies' stewards; and other steamers with fares for a day's enjoyment. Then came the lions—the foundry men with their light iron boat, their gay flags and ribbon-dressed men; the glassmen with their emblematic glass feathers. A laugh and a half-suffocating cheer rolled on. A gig, with a set of comical dogs, dressed as "learned brothers," in wig and gown, toiled to the bar (of the river), while a grave judge acted as coxswain, gracefully bowing to give the tone to the gentlemen on the benches. Next came soapery men, with their Liberal colours; whitelead men, with their Conservative; and ropery men, with the Whig. In a cluster, but among the distinguished of the distinguishable, were the Friar's Goose, the Bill Point, the Stella, and the Blaydon, crack gigs. Every few yards of the banks of the river, every turn, every factory work, and coal spout with small batches of shipping, were hung with flaunting flags and mimic batteries, and loud cheers greeted the water exhibition. At last, Shields, with her thousands of black "smashees," all "swagging" with the sea in the vista, became visible; hundreds more of boats and cobbles joined the gala; the proud Shields' gig was recognised by its vivid painting.

The balconies and windows of the houses were filled with "gaye ladies;" the quay, the ropery banks, the library, and the Low Lights, responded to welcomes. The sea now bore the gay party. The water bailiff read the proclamation, whilst the six and eight-oared gigs display themselves amid the billows on the bar. In the procession were two unwieldy vessels, like Brobdignag halves of walnut-shells; these are coal-barges, or keels, with twenty stalwart rowers, enjoying the fun. The ceremony at Spar Hawk being over, and the Low Lights regained, beef, beer, brandy, and bread were vigorously attacked, after a row of twelve miles. The gunpowder signals for a return were sounded amidst the shrill fies of the gigs, the bugles of the cutters, the glass trumpets of glass artizans, and the bands of the steamers: The Keel-row, the Bonny Pit Laddie, Canny Newcastle, God save the Queen, Rule Britannia, Scots wha hae, Fairly shot of her, &c. The bridge at Newcastle was again reached.

Another rest and another feast now ensued. Preparations were made for the grandest display, and the more sober and wealthy citi-



"BARGE DAY ON THE TYNE," AT NEWCASTLE.

zens' dames occupied every place of view; friends residing at the water-side had monster tea-parties. Apprentices were liberated for the half-holiday, who seized upon filthy rotten craft, at a few pence, with apologies for oars, to participate in the sport. The flushed servant-maid—the delicate fish-ladies—the smart clay-girls—the showy factory females—and the *élite* of Sandgate, in rainbow apparel—all crowded the steamers, or trudged by the side of the river, to the grand rendezvous. The bells rang, the cannon roared, and the procession moved on to the other point of jurisdiction—Hedwin Streams: here were scrambling, racing, and sports of all kinds, after the grave and important duties of the water bailiff had been accomplished. Once

more in motion, a large ait, called King's Meadow, was made the grand scene of revelry,—and then commenced the admirable boat-races. At nine, the Mayor and other "grave seignors" returned to finish the day by a "pint stoup" in the town. The popularity of the present Mayor, Sir John Fife, caused an immense concourse to pay their respects to him by their attendance.

The accompanying view of this recreative ceremony is taken from Cookson's Wharf: the flat-headed hill conspicuous in the distance is one of the "ballast-hills"—the celebrated mounts on the Tyne formed in the course of ages, from the discharged ballast of trading vessels.

## MR. CHARLES KEMBLE'S READING AND RECITATION FROM SHAKSPEARE.

Previous to Mr. Kemble's appearance at Willis's Rooms (noticed in our journal of last week), he had the honour of reading the play of "Cymbeline" before her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court, at Buckingham Palace. The *lectio* was given in the Picture Gallery, and the arrangements were as represented in our engraving.

Whether the recollection of the days when he personated the haughty son of Richard Cœur de Lion with such unrivalled gallant bearing, or whether the timidity for his undertaking has worn away, we know not; but Mr. Kemble certainly appeared, on Monday last, with decided superiority over his previous performance. There was

less mere reading, there was more of dramatic oratory delivered with *ore rotundo* than on the former occasion, which gave a vividness and colouring to the recited picture that were quite delightful. In *Faulconbridge* he now and then remembered his "wonted fire," and delivered the bold speeches of that reckless "good blunt fellow," that "madcap," as *King John* terms him, with as much gusto and spirit as we can recollect him to have done with all the advantages of the stage. His reply to the citizen of Angiers was given with astonishing effect. His reading, or rather recitation, of the scene between Hubert and Arthur was touching in the extreme, and the death of King John was most powerfully affecting—particularly that mournful confession of the monarch—

I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen,  
Upon a parchment," &c.,

to the end, when he dies.

The Queen Dowager, with suite, was present, and seemed highly delighted with Mr. Kemble's truly elegant reading. The applause was more considerable than on the former occasion. Tuesday night the subject chosen was the First Part of "Henry IV."—it was a pity, we thought, to compress Poor Jack.

The next readings will be "Othello," on Monday, May 27. "Romeo and Juliet," on Thursday, May 30. "Hamlet," June 3. Commencing each night at nine o'clock.



MR. CHARLES KEMBLE READING SHAKSPEARE BEFORE HER MAJESTY, AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



## COUNTRY NEWS.

**ETON.—THE MONTEM.**—The whole of the arrangements for the due and effective celebration of this grand triennial festival, which will take place on Tuesday next, were completed on Wednesday last, the arrangements having been made in the anticipation that the Montem will be honoured with the presence of the Sovereign and her illustrious Consort.

**FOLKESTONE.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—On Monday, shortly after three o'clock, much excitement was occasioned at Folkestone, by the arrival of a mounted express with intelligence that a fire of a most alarming character had just broken out in the extensive homestead occupied by Mr. Taylor, and known as Embrook Farm, situate about midway between Folkestone and Cheriton. The fire engine was immediately despatched with an efficient body of men to the scene of destruction, about two and a half miles distant. On arriving at the spot, the fire was found to be raging furiously in the stack yard belonging to the farm. Two wheat stacks were already destroyed, and the flames were rapidly extending themselves. Before water could be procured in any sufficient quantity to be of service, several stacks were on fire, and a strong north-easterly wind was blowing at the time. Within a little more than half an hour of the outbreak, a large barn full of wheat, all the ricks in the stack yard, and various lesser outbuildings, were one complete burning mass. So rapid was its progress that all those at work on the farm when the fire broke out could do, was to remove the horses and other live stock out of danger. It was rumoured that the accident originated from a spark supposed to have blown from the locomotive engine of the eleven o'clock down-train into the stackyard, and, from a personal inspection of the spot, such an occurrence appears extremely probable. Embrook Farm is situated in a valley, on the south side of the railway, about two-and-a-half miles from Folkestone.

**HALIFAX.—STEAM-BOILER ACCIDENT.**—Two months ago we had to relate the particulars of a dreadful steam-boiler explosion, which involved six persons in premature death, and their families in mourning. We have this week again to record a second accident of a somewhat similar description, though happily not attended with fatal results to so large a number. The mill at which the accident occurred is commonly known as Sharp's mill, and on last Friday the engine was put on at the usual hour, but about seven was so over-weighted that the speed was not sufficient to enable the weavers to weave. About ten o'clock the accident happened. A plate on the left hand side of the boiler bottom, about three or four feet from the furnace door, and which was seen to leak, suddenly burst through and discharged the hot water and steam on the fire, which was of course cast out with great violence, and scattered around on everything near. Steam also was propagated, and with that from the boiler, filled the place, and the boiling water covered the floor. There were six men and a youth in the boiler-house at the time, all of whom were more or less scalded. Two of these were John Robinson, aged 19, whose parents reside at Clayton, and William Rigg, aged 21, both weavers in the employ of Messrs. Ackroyd. They were covered with the fire and water, and it is said that, in attempting to escape, they slipped and fell back into the water, but it appears doubtful whether that was so or not. Robinson died about four o'clock the same afternoon, Rigg about two next morning. On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Durham Ox, on view of the body of Robinson, before Mr. Jewison, coroner, and a highly respectable jury. The evidence was of a very voluminous character, and the jury were occupied upwards of twelve hours with the investigation. After a deliberation of half an hour they returned a verdict of "Accidentally killed by the bursting of a steam-boiler." They also laid a deadweight of £100 on the boiler and engine, and expressed their opinion that Messrs. J. and B. Greenwood, and Messrs. Thomas Ackroyd and Sons, were severely censurable for their conduct in putting on more power than the boiler in its unsafe condition was calculated to carry; also their regret that they could not reach them by a fine. They, therefore, requested that they should be called in to receive the censure through the coroner in the presence of the jurors.

**LIVERPOOL.—EXTENSIVE FRAUD ON THE LIVERPOOL PAWN-BROKERS.**—On Tuesday last, a middle-aged man, dressed in a suit of shabby-genteel black, named John Parry, was brought before Mr. Rushton, at the Police Court, on a charge of having obtained money to a considerable extent upon false pretences, under the following circumstances.—Mr. Commissioner Dowling briefly stated the case, and said the prisoner had succeeded in obtaining the money principally by pledging rings and crosses at pawnbrokers' establishments as gold, which were not gold, and in some instances selling the articles, which were most ingeniously wrought, and edged with gold, and the bulk of which was of platinum, mixed with gold. It would be proved distinctly that he stated himself to be gold; that he said that his son brought them from Malta, and that they were composed of Maltese gold; and, under these circumstances, the charge would assume a felonious complexion, and warrant the description applied to it, of obtaining money under false pretences. A number of pawnbrokers' clerks having deposed to the facts on oath, Mr. Rushton said the articles were skilfully constructed, and that they were evidently made of platinum, which was a heavy metal, and cased with gold.—Mr. Jones, silversmith, of Castle-street, examined the rings and crosses, and said that the former were only lined with gold, and that the substance was silver or some other metal. The outside consisted of a thin coat of gold, and the value of each would probably be about 4s. or 5s. The crosses were of the same description of material, and the value of each would be about 3s. or 4s. The prisoner was committed for trial.

**NOTTINGHAM.—JUSTICES' JUSTICE.**—On Sunday last the town of Nottingham was thrown into rather a feverish state of excitement, in consequence of three men being marched through the streets, like so many felons, and taken to gaol. "What is their offence," was the eager inquiry of the spectators, "surely it is not another Sutton-Bonington burglary?" "No," replied a grave-looking person, "not so bad as that, but they say it's a highway robbery." These questions and answers induced further inquiries, when it transpired that the men had been caught "committing the very serious offence of stepping off the foot-path into a field," and, oh, horrible! they had actually thrown a stone at Mr. Edge's keeper. We shall not trouble our readers with any observations upon the profanation of the Sabbath, by sending men through the town on that day in custody, and thus creating a public excitement at a time which ought to be held sacred, although it was done by direction of a magistrate who has for years been accustomed to hear read, at the quarter sessions and assizes the proclamation "for the suppression of vice, profligacy, and immorality." Mr. T. W. Edge is a magistrate of the county, and has the shooting over the lordship of Bilborough, which comprises Woodborough. His keepers apprehend these men, as they say, for trespassing and throwing a stone at them when by the side of a wood; and by his direction they were sent to gaol. On Wednesday the case was heard, and the gamekeeper was completely contradicted by the witnesses for the defence, and the defendants discharged. Thus three men were unjustly imprisoned from Sunday until Wednesday, and discharged, without any compensation, and labouring under the stigma of having been in gaol. Can it be surprising that an opinion should be prevalent, that "there is one law for the rich, and another for the poor?" [We copy the above from the last number of the Nottingham Mercury, and but for the respectability of our worthy contemporary and the subsequent proceedings before the magistrates, we could hardly believe in the truth of the narrative. Assuming that the facts are as stated, we have no hesitation in declaring that Mr. Edge is unfitted not only to hold the commission of the peace but also to mix in civilized society. We know how dangerous it is to meddle with edge tools, but our duty to the public will induce us at no distant date to return to a discussion of this gentleman's qualifications for the magistracy; and, in the meantime, we recommend him to the marked contempt of the Nottingham magistrates (including the Lord-Lieutenant of the county) and the particular notice of the Lord Chancellor.]

## IRELAND.

## THE STATE TRIALS.—POSTPONEMENT OF THE JUDGMENT.

The Court of Queen's Bench was crowded from an early hour on Thursday morning, in anticipation of judgment being given on the new trial motion in the long protracted trial of the Queen v. O'Connell.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Mr. Justice Crampton came into court, when ten gentlemen took the necessary oaths previous to their being called to the bar by the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Justice Crampton then retired, and the bench remained vacant up to four o'clock.

At three o'clock the Attorney General came into court, and after remaining a few minutes, withdrew to the Crown consultation room.

It was generally believed that the judges were in consultation in the chamber from eleven o'clock, on the subject of changing the period of the Summer Assizes from August to October.

At four o'clock Mr. Justice Burton took his seat on the bench, when the grand jurors for the city and county of Dublin were sworn in, Bartholomew Tabiteau, foreman of the City, and the Hon. St. John Butler foreman of the County Grand Jury.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crampton afterwards entered and took their seats. The Lord Chief Justice addressed the Attorney-General as follows:—"Mr. Attorney-General, I have to state to you that the Court has appointed Friday morning next for giving judgment in the case of the Queen against O'Connell."

This announcement caused considerable surprise; and the Crown Lawyers having immediately retired, the Court, which was subsequently occupied with motions of course, soon became quite deserted.

Mr. O'Connell arrived in Dublin on Wednesday morning.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—At the weekly meeting on Monday, in the Conciliation Hall, the amount of Repeal rent for the week was announced to be £380.

There have not been seen so many "young barristers" at any one Repeal meeting as were congregated on Monday in Conciliation Hall, and almost all taking an active part in the proceedings. Mr. O'Neil Dault (who is not a barrister), harped much on the possible removal of the Courts of Law in the event of the Vice-Royalty being abolished. "Look," he said, "at the arguments for abolishing the Lord-Lieutenancy. Rapid transit, steam conveyance annihilating distance—fusion of the two nations under the same Executive—destruction of that foolish and mischievous notion of separate nationality—economy in the public expenditure, and so forth. Was not every word of all this just as applicable to the abolition of the Irish judiciary? Why encourage a feeling of separate nationality by sending suitors to Dublin instead of to London? Consolidate the Irish Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, with the corresponding courts at Westminster: steam conveyances will whisk Irish clients over to Westminster Hall in sixteen hours; the intermixture thus produced will fuse the two races together, by teaching them to look up for their law to the same tribunals; a great saving to the treasury can be effected by abolishing the present Irish judgeships, and adding some half dozen new judges, at reduced salaries, to the staff at Westminster; as for the Irish circuits, you can

very easily get aspiring English lawyers to assume their duties and practice as journeymen judges; the whole plan would be a valuable, not inexpensive, and thoroughly consistent item in the centralising system. Why then hesitate to consign the Four Courts, as you already have consigned the Royal Exchange and the Custom-house, and as you now threaten to consign the Viceregal Palace, to the owls and the bats, to emptiness, decay, and desolation. Are the Conservative lawyers of Ireland prepared for these conclusions? If not, let them make their stand in time, and resist with us this infernal disposition to strip Ireland of every institution calculated to give dignity and importance to the kingdom, and to retain the expenditure of Irish money in Ireland.

**POSTPONEMENT OF THE CIRCUITS.**—It is stated that the Government have come to the determination of postponing the assize circuits, usually held in July, to the 1st of September, in order to equalise the periods for the two circuits held within the year. It was in contemplation to hold a third, or winter circuit, as in England; but strong objections appeared against this arrangement. Besides, owing to the great decrease of crime in this country, there would be no assize business to warrant a third circuit within the year.

Robert Latouche, Esq., of Haristown, in the county of Kildare, died on Tuesday evening.

A large quantity of copper coins, of the reign of Elizabeth, amounting to fourteen pounds weight, were found last week by a labourer, while digging a field in the townland of Brigh, barony of Enniskillen. The place where they were discovered is within a mile or two of Malin Head, the most northerly point of Ireland. The figures "1601" are quite legible upon them.

Bantry Bay has been the scene of great excitement, in consequence of a shoal of whales having entered the harbour. An immense number were secured, the value of which is computed at £1500.

**THE LATE FORGERY ON THE BANK.**—On Tuesday, Lennon, one of the men charged with the late forgery on the Bank of Ireland, was arrested near Athlone by one of the detective force of police: 360 sovereigns were found on his person and in the apartment in which he was staying.

**FORGERY ON THE BANK OF IRELAND.**—At College-street Police-office on Monday, James Crassan, a servant out of place, was charged with obtaining the sum of £450, the property of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, on a draft purporting to be signed by Mr. Arthur Murray, a builder, in Dublin.—John Irwin, a teller in the bank, deposed that the draft was handed to him by James Harding, one of the bank porters, to whom he handed four notes of £100 each, and £50 in small notes.—Henry Graves, another teller, stated that he gave gold for those notes to the prisoner.—Crassan said that he went with a man named Lennon into the bank on the day charged, the 17th of May. That he saw him hand in the draft, and got a card in return. That he then desired the prisoner to get notes for the card, which he did. The large notes were exchanged at another desk for gold; and when he handed the money to Lennon, that individual gave him back a parcel of the small notes. The amount he did not know, as he was drunk, and Lennon fled. Harding, the bank porter, had also fled.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

**EXECUTION OF TWO MEN IN NENAGH.**—On Saturday last, at one o'clock, James Hickey, convicted of the murder of a man named Hanly, at Green-hall, and John Cooke, for the murder of Nowlan, near Roscrea, underwent the last sentence of the law in Nenagh gaol. Hickey was a stout man, apparently about thirty-six years of age, was married, but had no children. His wife was permitted to see him a few days since, to bid him farewell for ever, when the scene was truly affecting. Cooke is but a young lad, scarcely more than twenty. His father and mother are alive, and reside in Connell. Hickey declared his innocence of Hanly's murder—that he had neither hand, art, or part in it—that he was never concerned in a robbery, or in the taking of fire-arms. He died without a struggle. Cooke declared his guilt, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and said there was no one else concerned in the murder of Nowlan but himself and Moylan. He begged the prayers of the people, and after the drop fell, he appeared to suffer much, his body being frequently agitated with convulsive throes for seven or eight minutes. After hanging the usual time, the bodies were lowered down, and placed in coffins, and interred within the walls of the prison.

## POLICE.

**BOW-STREET.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.**—On Thursday, an investigation of considerable importance was taken before Mr. Hall, chief magistrate of the metropolis, at Bow-street, in his private room. A surgeon, named Lindsay, residing in Upper Eaton-street, was brought up in custody of Inspector Steed, of the A division, charged with having in his possession a quantity of valuable property belonging to her Majesty; and Elizabeth Lindsay, and Ellen Lindsay, his sisters, were charged with stealing the same from Buckingham Palace. Earl De La Warr, the Lord Chamberlain, was present, as well as Sir William Martin, the Inspector of Palaces, and Mr. Saunders, the Superintendent of Servants at the Palace. The two females were laundresses at Buckingham Palace; and had been there and at St. James's Palace, in the service of the late King, for fifteen years. The male prisoner lodged in Upper Eaton-street, and several large boxes had lately been seen to come to him, which excited the curiosity of the people with whom he lodged. During his absence, a few days since, the inmates of the house examined the boxes, and found they contained blankets, sheets, linen not made up, and other articles of use, with the Royal Arms on them, and some having V. R. marked on the corners; others, W. R. Believing that they had come dishonestly from the palace, they caused inquiries to be made, and the boxes were taken away by the police, under the direction of the Lord Chamberlain. The whole affair was, however, kept quite still, with the exception of the arrest of the male prisoner, until proper evidence could be got, and then the two females were arrested in the palace. Having sent the goods away by the cart of the man who fetched the dirty clothes of the palace, with orders on his way home to Hammersmith to drop the boxes at Upper Eaton-street. The female prisoners alleged in their defence that they had used their own linen at the Palace till it was worn out, in consequence of there having been for years a short supply of linen at the Palace, and that they had taken the linen produced to repay themselves. The male prisoner declared that he was entirely ignorant that the property had been stolen, his sisters having told him it was their own property and had come to them as perquisites. Sir W. Martin denied there was a short supply of linen at the Palace, and proved that that which was produced was quite new, having been only recently supplied to the Palace. Mr. Hall said the case was very clear, and remanded them all three previous to a commitment. They were removed to Tothill-fields Prison in the common prison van.

**MARYLEBONE.**—On Wednesday John Walker, a man about forty-five years of age, was brought up in custody, and placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with having attempted to obtain money from Mr. Charles Dickens (Boz), No. 1, Devonshire-street, New-road, by means of false and fraudulent representations. The prisoner seemed in great distress of mind, and in the course of the inquiry frequently shed tears.—It appeared that Mr. Dickens had frequently relieved the prisoner in his distress, although he knew nothing of him whatever, until at last, after the most importunate solicitations, he instituted an inquiry, and found that, although the tale of distress was true enough, yet that many of his representations, such as the death of his wife, &c., were fabricated for the purpose of stimulating the generosity of his benefactor. He considered he had no alternative.—Mr. Sturgeon, the chief clerk to the Mendicity Society, proved that on the previous evening, between seven and eight o'clock, he went to 5, Mitre-street, and the door was opened by a child. The prisoner, who came down, led him into a back kitchen, and, in answer to questions, he said he was in very great distress, so much so, as to be totally unable to procure even a scanty meal. Witness told him that he thought it was a great pity that his wife didn't take in needle work, to help to support her family, when he said she had been ill, but was now much better, and that she would soon get into employ. Upon the prisoner's admission that his wife was living, he (the prisoner) was given into custody, and after he was locked up, witness went back to the house, where he saw the wife and four children, who were evidently in very great distress; he gave the poor woman a trifle from his own pocket, and afterwards sent to the station-house, and afforded relief to the prisoner; he had previously ascertained that the wife had recently been very ill.—Mr. Rawlinson (to Mr. Knyvett): The prisoner, no doubt, has done wrong; but here is a case of great distress, and that distress is proved out of the mouth of your own officer; after that do you really wish me to commit this man?—Mr. Knyvett: No, Sir, I do not.—Mr. Rawlinson (to the prisoner): What have you to say?—Prisoner (after some hesitation, and in a faint tone of voice): I wrote that last letter at the eleventh hour, when we were so badly off, that I knew not what to do. I am sorry I overstepped the truth in saying that my wife was dead, but my motive was good, as we had not a bit of bread to eat; I have been a clerk and accountant, and from the period of losing my last situation, I have not been able to support myself or my family.—Mr. Rawlinson: You are evidently a man of good education, but it cannot be denied, and even you admit it yourself, that you put forth a falsehood in your last letter to Mr. Dickens. Under all the circumstances, you are discharged, and I am very sorry that you have been brought here.—The man burst into tears, and before he quitted the court several persons relieved him.

**THAMES OFFICE.—MURDER AND ROBBERY.**—James Hamshead, a dock foreman; Alexander Nicholson, a milk man; and two sisters, named Mary Ann Ash and Rosetta Brugger, were brought before Mr. Ballantine, at the Thames Police Court, on a charge of assaulting and robbing Mr. Williams, the landlord of the Chequers public-house, in Wapping-wall, Lower Shadwell, who has since died.—William Wiseman, a police constable, No. 156 K, stated that about half-past eight o'clock on Sunday morning he was on duty in the Commercial-road, when Mrs. Williams, the landlady of the Chequers, requested his interference, and said her husband had been robbed of a £20 note, two £5 notes, and five or six sovereigns. He immediately accompanied her to a house in Brunswick-place, Dorsel-street, occupied by the prisoner Nicholson and the two women, and found Mr. Williams in one of the lower rooms, apparently insensibly drunk. He was stretched across two chairs. Mrs. Williams, who was sent for, ordered a cab to be fetched, and she took her husband home. He appeared in a dying state, and there were marks of violence on his person. That morning he was directed by Sergeant Harris, No. 19 K, to capture the prisoners, if possible, as it was suspected they had hounded and robbed Mr. Williams.—Other evidence having been given, Mr. Ballantine said he should remand the prisoners till Wednesday.—The prisoners were then sent to Clerkenwell prison.—On examination it was found that Mr. Williams had been kicked in the lower part of his person, and this hurt in itself was sufficient to have caused death. The unfortunate man died on Monday night. The deceased, Luke Williams, was fifty-eight years of age, and was formerly a courier in the service of her Majesty's Government. He was superannuated a few years ago on a pension of £80 per annum.

## EPITOME OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

We learn from Rome that the sale of Cardinal Fesch's gallery of paintings has been suspended, after the disposal of about 700 lots. There still remain about 2000, which will be brought to the hammer in the course of next winter.

Mademoiselle Taglioni will perform six times at the Grand Opera of Paris in the month of June, when she will dance a seventh and last time for her benefit. After these *adieux* she will retire to the banks of the Lake of Como, where she has bought a house and a spacious garden, and is about to build a cottage.

The Grand Musical Festival of the Lower Rhine will be this year held at Cologne, on the first and second days of Pentecost. The orchestra will be composed of more than 2000 performers, under the direction of M. Henri Don, first chapel-master of the Cathedral.

A Queen's messenger was sent down on Saturday to the Isle of Wight, with orders for some troops to be sent with all expedition to Guernsey. Three hundred and fifty of those in Parkhurst barracks embarked on Sunday afternoon in the Blazer steamer and Nautilus brig.

The lamentation of the Jews in the Kingdom of Poland is boundless at this moment, because the Government is seriously engaged in carrying into effect a measure to oblige them to perform military service.

Private Sutton alias Green, of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, received corporal punishment on Monday last in presence of the corps, to the extent of 150 lashes, having been found guilty by a court martial of absenting himself and making away with his regimental necessaries, and in consideration of his former convictions and general bad conduct.

William Crouch, who was found guilty at the last sitting of the Central Criminal Court of murdering his wife, Elizabeth Frances Crouch, in Marylebone, and sentenced by Mr. Baron Alderson to be hanged, is to be executed on Monday next, at eight o'clock, should the sheriffs not receive any contrary direction from the Home-office.

Two new police courts on the Surrey side of the water will shortly be opened for public business; the first at Stones'-end, in the Borough, and the other in Kennington-lane, Lambeth.

On Monday afternoon the river Thames presented an unusual appearance, in consequence of the tide, which rose to an alarming height, causing considerable consternation among the occupants of all the low-lying houses on both sides of the river. Many were sufferers by the inundation.

A letter from Rome of the 1st instant mentions a report that Cardinal Lambruschini is on the point of resigning his present post, and will be succeeded by Mgr. Capacini, who is returned from Lisbon, and will be made a cardinal at the next consistory.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse has remitted the sentence of six months' imprisonment passed upon the Baron Moritz de Haber, as the principal in the late fatal duel in Germany, and he is now at liberty, after six weeks' imprisonment in the fortress of Babenhause.

It appears, by a return made to the House of Commons, that in 1838, the Lords of the Treasury limited Mr. Barry's remuneration, as architect of the Houses of Parliament, to £25,000, to be paid at intervals in proportion to the advance of the works.

In consequence of the recent death of Mr. John Herman Merivale, of the London Court of Bankruptcy, it is expected that Mr. Sergeant Goulburn, of the Exeter Court, will succeed Mr. Merivale in London, and that Mr. Bere, of Leeds, will succeed Mr. Sergeant Goulburn at Exeter.

An iron wire bridge, sixty feet long, has been constructed across the Miami Canal, Cincinnati, at a cost of 1650 dollars; this is the first bridge of this description erected west of the mountains, and it is calculated that it will bear with safety a weight of 159 tons.

The *Journal des Debats* states that smuggling is now so completely organised in Spain, that on the 3rd inst., there was a regular pitched battle between 300 smugglers and a party of mounted Custom-house officers. The officers were defeated, leaving 20 killed and 10 wounded. The smugglers had but two of their party wounded and three horses killed.

The house property of Douglas has been valued at £356,788, and on each £100 a levy of 1s. 3d. has been made to defray the damages done to property by the copper and potatoe rioters.

On Tuesday morning the body of James Newton, who was drowned by the upsetting of a skiff on Sunday last, was picked up near London-bridge. No other bodies have yet been found.

The Nelson dinner to the Greenwich Pensioners which was understood to be fixed for yesterday (Friday), is postponed, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests having refused to grant the site of Trafalgar-square for that purpose.

Within the last few days an inspection of the members of the Police Force in London has taken place, when the newly-invented "Air-hole" Hats, and new uniforms, were presented generally to the officers for wear. The hats have two buttons, one on each side near the Crown, with perforated holes in them so as to admit a free passage of air to keep the head cool.

We find by the Brussels and Antwerp journals of Sunday that one of the passengers who received injuries in the late railroad accident has died of his wounds. He was a baker at Hoboken, named Daeclwyk.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B., was sworn in as Governor-General of India.

On the motion of Mr. Masterman, a statement has been issued of the amount of the separate surplus fund, not bearing interest, belonging to the trustees of savings banks, in the hands of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt up to the 9th of May last. It appears that the separate surplus fund of Great Britain amounted, at the period mentioned, to £31,468 13s. 2d., and of Ireland, £11,328 14s. 4d.; making a total of £33,779 7s. 6d. not bearing interest.

We are enabled to give the most positive contradiction to the report current in the legal circles, viz., that the learned and excellent Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas contemplates, or has expressed a wish, to resign his high office at the expiration of the present term.

The *Journal de l'Am*, published at Bourg, says the château de Ferney, the celebrated residence of Voltaire, is decidedly on sale. It is said that the Duke d'Aumale intends to become the purchaser.

Vice-Admiral Lalande died, in Paris, at nine o'clock, on Sunday, and the event was announced on the following day, in the Chamber of Deputies. The Admiral was deputy for Morlaix, and was in his 58th year.

Sunday night nine acres of fox cover, the property of the Marquis of Waterford, in the vicinity of Curraghmore, were totally destroyed by fire.

The munificent donation of £50 has been presented by her Majesty the Queen Dowager towards the erection of the new parish church of South Hackney.

**THE LATE GALES.—PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.**—On Monday last, about mid-day, as the Charon steam-packet was on her passage from Boulogne to Dover, a tremendous sea struck her with such violence as to throw one of her passengers, Mr. H. P. Bevington, of Surrey-square, London, from off the quarter deck, into the sea, which, in consequence of the heavy gales of the few previous days, was raging furiously—so much so that the Charon, carrying the mails, was the only vessel which would venture out of harbour. No sooner had the accident occurred, when every means was used to rescue the unfortunate gentleman, but, owing to the rapid pace at which the vessel was going, she had proceeded several hundred yards before the engines could be stopped and reversed. Meantime, Mr. Bevington, who did not appear for a single moment to lose his presence of mind, supported himself in a most remarkable manner, and although encumbered with his great coat, &c., managed to swim towards the vessel, against which, it was very much feared, he would have been dashed. When nearly exhausted he fortunately contrived to catch hold of the ropes, thrown out to his assistance, and, with considerable exertion, he was at last rescued from his perilous situation.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE.**—Since this day so might rather extensive supplies of English wheat have come to hand, coastwise as well as by land carriage, and sample, owing to which the demand for the above article has ruled heavy, and in some few instances lower rates have been accepted for the out-of-condition qualities. Foreign wheat, both free and in bond, has moved off slowly, yet we have no material variation to notice in the currencies. The imports of foreign barley continuing extensive, the barley trade must be considered dull, at barely previous quotations. In malt very little business has been doing. The oat trade has ruled inactive, but beans, peas, and flour have been held at improved figures.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 52s; ditto white, 48s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; rye, 28s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malted ditto, 29s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatoes ditto, 22s to 25s; Troughal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 28s to 34s; ditto, old, 30s to 36s; grey peas, 29s to 36s; mangle, 30s to 37s; white, 23s to 26s; bolters, 34s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, — to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 25 lbs. **Foreign.**—Free wheat, 48s to 58s; Dantzic, red, 48s to 61s; white, 60s to 65s. **In Bond.**—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 15s to 19s; pea 23s to 25s per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

**The Seed Market.**—Red clover seed is in active demand, at full quotations; but in all other kinds of seeds there is nothing doing. The following are the present rates:—Linsed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 35s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linsed cakes, English, £5 to £6 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Averages.**—Wheat, 55s 10d; barley, 31s 1d; oats, 21s 0d; rye, 31s 2d; beans, 33s 3d; peas, 31s 5d.

**The Six Weeks' Averages.**—Wheat, 55s 4d; barley, 32s 1d; oats, 20s 4d; rye, 31s 7d; beans 31s 11d; peas, 31s 7d.

**Duties on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 17s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

**Tea.**—On Tuesday last a public sale of 3790 packages took place, but only a very limited quantity was disposed of. Souchongs sold at an advance of 1d. per lb., but in the value of all other kinds of tea no alteration was noticed. The imports continue moderate.

**Sugar.**—This market has again ruled heavy, and prices have declined for all descriptions about 6d. per cwt. The stock of West India in warehouse is very small, that of Bengal and Mauritius large.

**Coffee.**—Ceylon has moved off slowly, at 52s to 53s for good ordinary. Most other kinds of coffee have sold on easier terms.





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**IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN of 30,000,000 Florins** (of 1839).—An Austrian Scrip for £3. 6 for £15, and 13 for £30; a fifth share for 12s., reimbursable by Dividends of £30,000, £30,000, £30,000, &c. Smallest Dividend £50 sterling.—**IMPERIAL RUSSIAN-POLISH LOAN of £150,000,000 fl.** (of 1835): 1 Russian-Polish Scrip for £2 10s., 4 for £10, and 9 for £20. General and chief DISTRIBUTION 1st June, at Vienna. A few SCRIPS are yet on SALE. Dividends repaid at Paris, Frankfurt, Vienna, and London. Apply for prospectus, with all particulars, without delay, to J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD, Banker, Frankfurt-on-Maine. Or, to save postage, letters may be sent to Mr. Schwarzschild, 1, Plough-court, Lombard-street, from whence they will promptly be forwarded.

**NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION:** From the increasing demand for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s., each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emacote Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.

**TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the SKIN and COMPLEXION.** This Royal Patented and universally adopted Specific is composed chiefly of extracts from the most rare flowers and herbs of an eastern climate, and perfectly free from all mineral impurities. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blisters, Spots, Freckles, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms and Neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings of Insects, or accidental Inflammation. Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duly included.  
CAUTION.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine" Kalydor, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. \* \* All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!

**FIDDLE and PRINCE ALBERT'S PATTERN PLATE.**  
—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle-pattern, 7s. 2d. per ounce; the Prince Albert's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. The articles may be had, lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce:—

The Fiddle.	os.	s.	d.	Prince Albert's.	os.	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons 30 at 7 2	10	15	0	12 Table Spoons 30 at 7 2	10	15	0
12 Dessert ditto 20 7 2	7	3	4	12 Dessert ditto 20 7 2	7	3	4
12 Table Forks 30 7 2	10	15	0	12 Table Forks 30 7 2	10	15	0
12 Dessert ditto 20 7 2	7	3	4	12 Dessert ditto 20 7 2	7	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons 10 7 2	3	11	8	2 Gravy Spoons 10 7 2	3	11	8
1 Soup Ladle 10 7 2	3	11	8	1 Soup Ladle 10 7 2	3	11	8
4 Sauce ditto 10 7 2	3	11	8	4 Sauce ditto 10 7 2	3	11	8
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong) 10 7 2	1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong) 10 7 2	1	0	0
1 Fish Slice 10 7 2	2	10	0	1 Fish Slice 10 7 2	2	10	0
12 Tea Spoons 10 7 2	3	16	8	12 Tea Spoons 10 7 2	3	16	8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs 10 7 2	0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs 10 7 2	0	15	0

Messrs. Savory and Sons recommend the Prince Albert's Pattern; it is very novel, and of unexampled beauty.

**THE TOURIST'S COMPANION.**

BELLAMY SAVORY'S TOURIST'S COMPANION combines a complete Dressing Case, with a Travelling Writing Desk. It is in Russia or Morocco leather; only 10 inches wide and 3 deep; and with Bramah's lock. The fittings include Berry's patent inkstand, stationery, common-sized letter paper, ivory-handle razors, stop, comb, shaving dish and brushes, and cutlery—price 4s.; or in imitation Russia leather, with second quality fittings, £2 10s. The Tourist's Companion will be forwarded Arranged on receipt of the money of the order. The show-rooms of the largest variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's improved Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c. Travelling Desks, from 12s. 6d.; Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Case, fitted complete with brushes and cutlery, 25s.; ditto, ditto, with jewel drawer, 50s.; ditto, ditto, full size, with silver fittings, 54 guineas; elegant Rosewood Writing Desks, 11s. 6d.—Bellamy Savory, Stationer and Dressing Case Maker, British Paper Warehouse, 46, Cornhill, London.

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